SATURDAY NIGHT

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OBSOLETE HEALTH LAWS

by Robin Coutts

NEW DRUGS, wider knowledge, have changed the medical approach to communicable diseases but quarantine legislation has not kept pace with scientific advance. Public health departments, having followed the tradition developed centuries ago when lepers were isolated, seem reluctant to admit that quarantine precautions are largely outdated and in some cases completely useless.

Thirty years ago seven isolation hospital beds were required for every 100,000 people. Communicable diseases have dropped so sharply that today only two beds are required for the same number. Health Minister Mackinnon Phillips is questioning whether even one of the five isolation hospitals maintained at heavy expense in Ontario is required. For instance, the 22-bed isolation hospital at Port Arthur had an average of only three patients last year and this included a polio patient who has been in hospital since 1938.

The 140-bed Toronto isolation hospital has operated for the last three years at a per patient per day cost of $17.23 compared to general hospital costs ranging from $9.93 to $13.30. The proposal of the Toronto Board of Health to raise the rates to patients to meet the costs, has focussed attention on how far out of date the whole isolation hospital set-up has become.

The only reason to maintain present isolation hospitals is the shortage of general hospital beds. Isolation units in general hospitals, which could be used for non-infectious diseases between epidemics, provide an answer that would save a great deal of money. This solution has already been endorsed by the Ontario Minister of Health.

But legislation as it now stands provides complications when it comes to admitting simple cases of communicable disease to general hospitals. Recently, for instance, a nurse with mumps was sent by car to her home more than 300 miles away. Under the act she couldn't be treated in her own hospital, couldn't be allowed to remain in the nurses' residence, and at the time the isolation hospital was filled with polio cases.

ISOLATION hospitals were established when communicable diseases were rightly feared as plagues, when it was felt necessary to segregate the victims away from everyone else. To treat smallpox special isolation hospitals were built. The Toronto smallpox cottage burned down in the 1920's and hasn't been rebuilt; there hasn't been a single case

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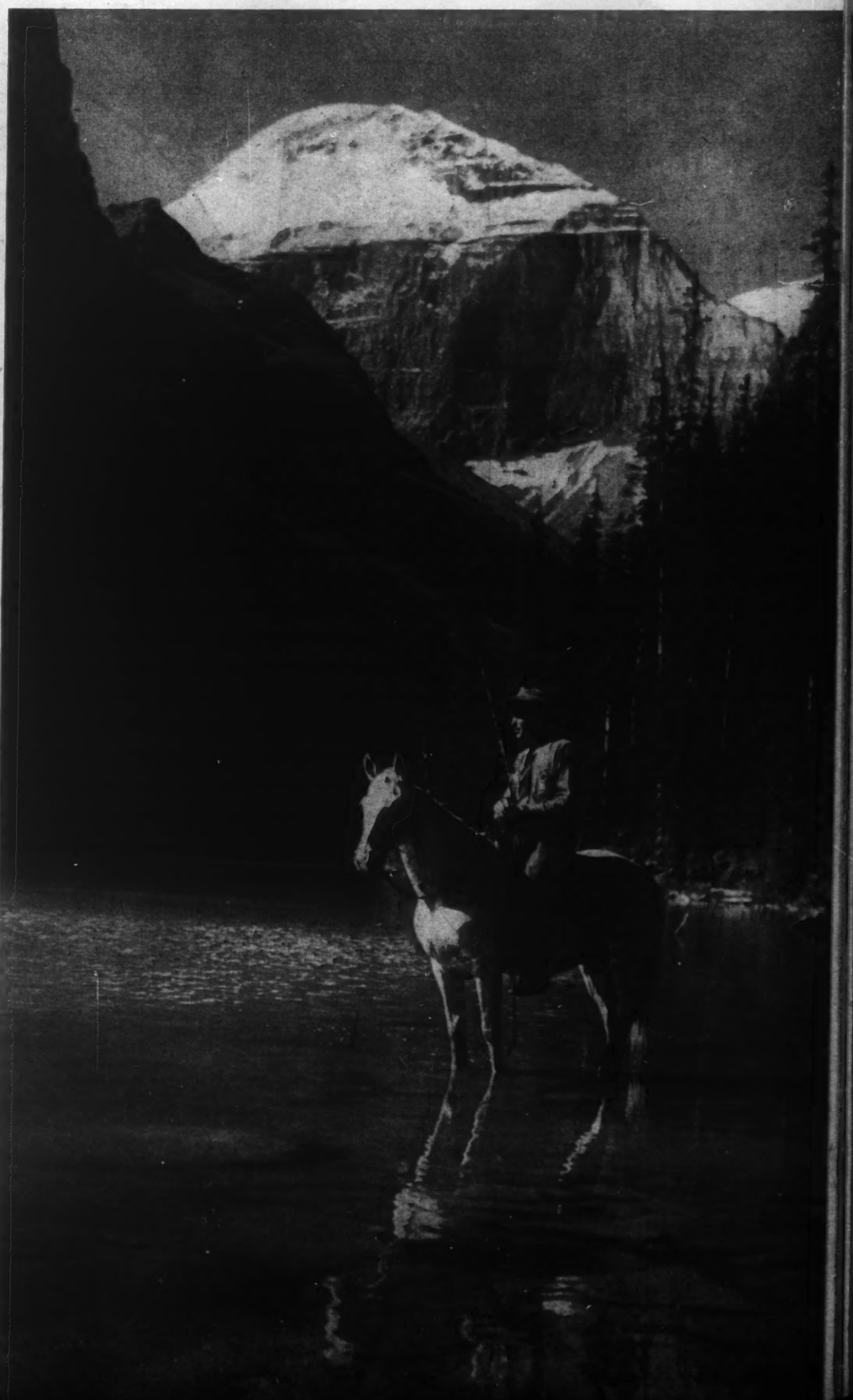
POLITICIANS AND THE BENCH
by Gilbert Schmitt

JAIL REFORM REALLY WORKS
by Maud Ferguson



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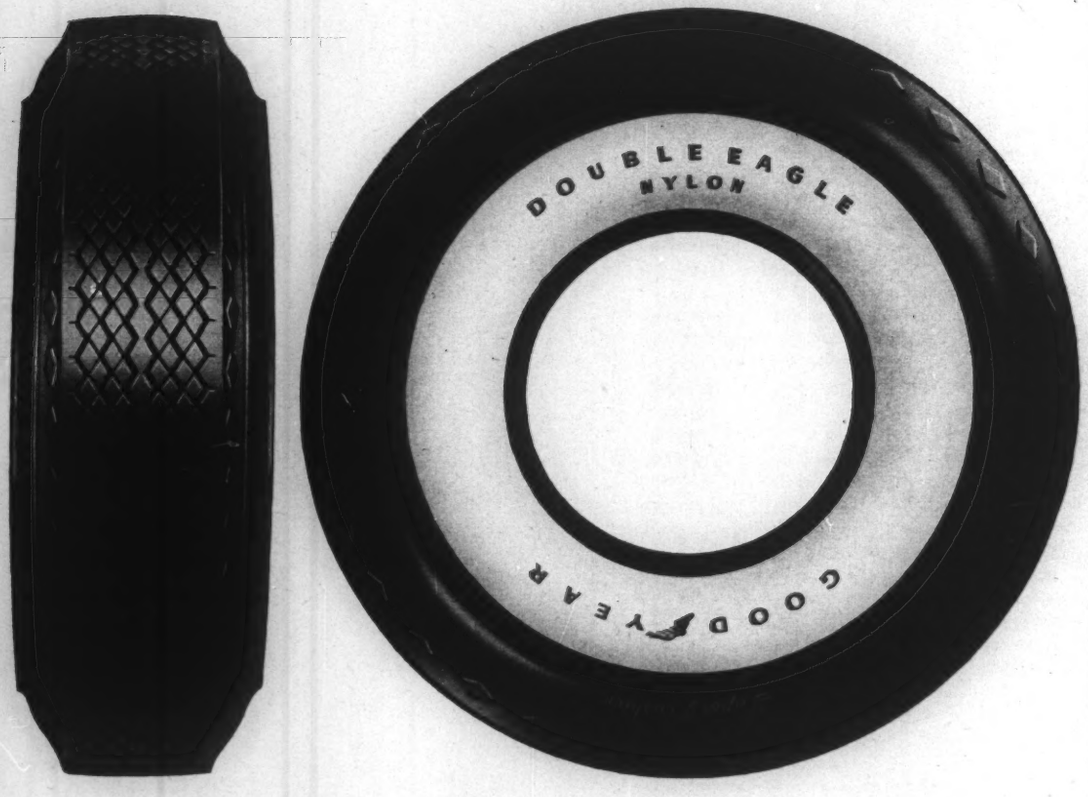

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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Cover Photo by Canadian Pacific Railways: Lake Louise, Alberta

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THERE'S no reason for panic about the numbers of young Canadians leaving the country, says G. M. MORRISON, of the National Employment Service. The "flood" of talent is only a trickle, he says . . . Some surprises came up in the BC elections with the alternate vote system, says J. K. NESBITT, legislature press gallery correspondent . . . Eva von Gencsy's escape from Hungary, her trials in Canada as a domestic, and triumph as a ballerina are described by FRANK MORRISS of the *Winnipeg Free Press* . . . Excerpts from LESLIE ROBERTS' new book "Canada: The Golden Hinge" show graphic insight into Canadian affairs . . . G. H. SINCLAIR describes the quiet boom in northern Manitoba . . . There are 700 people taking courses on how to fit shoes properly, says BERNICE COFFEY . . . The *Hamilton Spectator's* history by KATHLEEN and JAMES R. NAIRN.

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—Frank Morris writes about Winnipeg's ballerina Eva von Gencsy

CANADA: THE GOLDEN HINGE
—excerpts from Leslie Roberts's new book

WHY THE PANIC ON EMIGRATION?
—George M. Morrison finds some surprises among the "lost" Canadians

NORTHERN MANITOBA: ROOT OF A "QUIET BOOM"
—by G. H. Sinclair

NEW HOPE FOR THE DAMNED
—about mental hospital reform in Saskatchewan

OTTAWA VIEW

GETTING ON WITH THE U.S.

by Michael Barkway

THE United States political conventions don't provide a very good time to talk to American politicians about international obligations. But Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester Pearson was given a unique chance to talk to the Conference of State Governors just before the Republican Convention. It was the first time a Canadian had ever been guest speaker to the Governors. It may have been, as Mike Pearson said to them, merely that they wouldn't trust any American to "talk on any subject without relating it in some way, shape or form to the long shadow of Chicago." Nevertheless, Pearson took his chance seriously, and you may be sure it was a very carefully prepared speech that he made.

If the United States looms large in the lives of most Canadians, if it influences much of Canadian business and even more of our daily reading matter, it's still probably true that it impinges on the Government more than on anyone else.

No one can accuse any of the key departments of Government of slavishly following U.S. examples. Finance, as guided by Abbott and his deputy minister, Clifford Clark, certainly doesn't. Yet the greatest single influence in the formulation of Canadian fiscal policy is always what goes on in the U.S. We don't have to copy what goes on there, but we do have to formulate an appropriate Canadian reaction to it.

It's the same in C. D. Howe's departments, both Defence Production and Trade and Commerce. We don't copy American methods: witness our refusal to institute formal allocations of scarce materials, which gave the Americans some concern at the time. But we did have to find our own methods of achieving similar results so as to fit in with the U.S. program; if we hadn't we might have been cut off from U.S. materials.

IN DEFENCE all our major planning has to fit in with U.S. plans, and we're not unique there: all the Western allies must do the same. But our detailed decisions depend on U.S. decisions even more than other countries. Shall we build new weapons or buy them? Shall we build now or wait for new refinements on American drawing-boards? Can we get new models off the assembly line or will we be held up for components that have to come from the U.S.?

All these major departments of Government have their own close liaison with the proper parts of the U.S. Government. Their interests are too closely interwoven and too detailed to be handled only through the old-fashioned diplomatic channels. But the place where all these pressures and problems come to the sharpest focus and bear with the grimmest urgency is the Department of External Affairs. Our relations with the United States depend on our foreign policies more than on anything else. And nothing in our foreign policies approaches the importance or delicacy of relations with the U.S.

It was therefore natural that Pearson talked to the State Governors about the difficulty which must be his most constant daily worry: the attempt to concert a truly allied policy for the West. He must have had fresh in his mind the let-down of the Yalu bombings, which was doubly sharp here because they came immediately on the heels of Lord Alexander's glowing account of how well everything was being run in Korea. Canada hasn't protested about the Yalu raids, and Pearson didn't mention them; but they were a shock to Ottawa. To the Governors Pearson repeated the modern version of the American revolutionary cry "No taxation without representation." It is: "No annihilation without consultation."

THIS WAS an inevitable topic. Pearson rightly never loses a chance to remind Americans that their allies expect to be consulted and feel they have a right to be consulted. The more significant thing about the speech was the time and the emphasis which Pearson devoted to trade policy.

A few years ago there seemed to be some justification for the complaint that Pearson did not give enough attention to trade problems. Some people feared it was a blind spot in him, and it would have been a serious one. Economic problems are still the weakest chink in the Western alliance. Our failure to solve them (reflected in the continued balance of payments gap) underlies, and largely causes, the weakness of European armament. For the first time now Pearson has in Dana Wilgress an under-secretary with a trade background and a complete appreciation of the importance of this side of things. Certainly in his speech to the Governors he gave it all the emphasis anyone could wish.

He told them that the small proportion of U.S. national income which comes from foreign trade might seem economically and politically important to Americans. But, he said, "it simply dominates the uneasy economic calculations of the other friendly countries with which you are associated, including my own." "Economic assistance and defence support, or mutual aid," he said again, "can never in the long run be any substitute for wise trade policies. . . If the strong should take refuge in 'escape clauses' and administrative restrictions, what can we expect of those who are weaker and more vulnerable?"

This was not theoretical talk. The

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EDITORIALS

Hoopla Conventions Are Soon Forgotten

THE FULL accounts of the Chicago Republican convention have a bitter fascination. The ancient Romans, as we remember, tried to quiet popular discontent by organizing free circuses to take the people's mind off their troubles. But we don't know of any other people at any other time who have tried to choose their political leaders by means of circus performances.

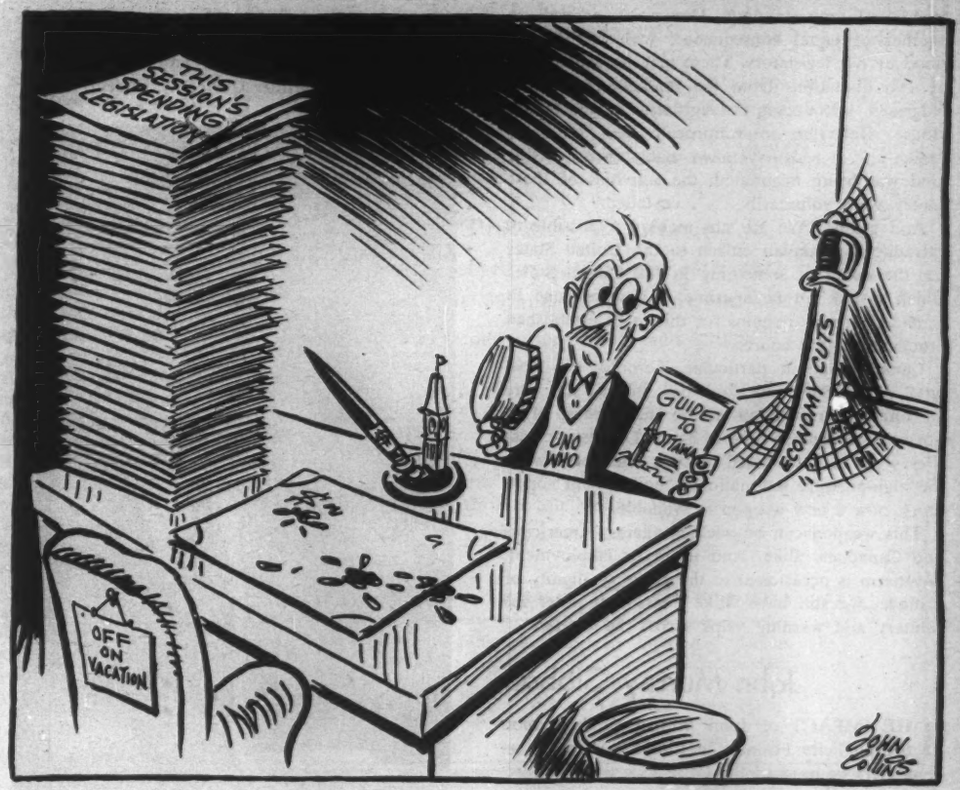
Canadians probably will never fully understand and certainly never imitate the methods of the American party conventions. But if even Canada, the United States' closest and friendliest neighbor, can only observe these circuses with mystification and some uneasiness, we may be sure that no other people on earth can begin to understand them.

This mystification probably works in reverse too. Americans find it just as difficult to understand how grotesque and depressing their political antics seem to their foreign friends. Certainly no one wishing to establish confidence in the United States' leadership of the Western alliance would present the party conventions as a fair sample of American democracy.

Happily the United States Government may be judged by its actions rather than by the curious processes which elect it. It may remain a mystery to us how serious American politicians—and many of them, at least, must be serious—can consent to the hoopla and free-drink technique of the conventions. But it is their business. For the rest of us the important thing is the sort of Government which results from it all.

In the future as in the past, no doubt the allies and neighbors of the United States will continue to find things in American policy which they do not like. This is the fate which befalls any leader of any powerful alliance. But the fact remains that in their broad outline the postwar policies of the United States have been the salvation of the whole free world. Our mystification at the processes of American democracy must not obscure our gratitude at its results.

How or why the United States has reached its position as friend and leader of the Western democracies does not matter so much. The important thing is that it has accepted that position in a sense from which there can be no fundamental change.



The Pen Is Mightier Than the Sword

Union Responsibility

ACTION of a board of arbitration in holding a union financially responsible for damage resulting from a wild-cat strike provides a precedent likely to have a profound effect on future union management relations. The award of $9,208 to the Canadian General Electric Company may yet be tested in the courts, but if it is upheld, it seems obvious that recognition of union responsibility must inevitably result in strengthening the power of union leadership.

Union responsibility is only possible if the union leadership is able to speak for all the employed men and hence the doctrine of responsibility means the adoption of the union shop. If a union is in danger of being forced to pay damages when a group of its members go on an unauthorized strike, then the union leadership must have the power to discipline its members, to levy fines or to dismiss them from the union which means of course, dismissal from their jobs.

Enforcement of the doctrine of union responsibility should go farther to strengthening union leadership than any single action in the past. It could lead to better labor relations. Responsibility on both sides could be the great factor needed to change industrial strife to industrial cooperation.

Mr. L. A. Taschereau

AT THE end of the sixteen years during which the late L. A. Tachereau was premier of Quebec the Liberal party had been in power there for 39 years. It had developed a complacency about things as they were which the Quebec voters found it hard to tolerate during the years of the depression, from 1930 to 1936, and a few months after Mr. Taschereau's resignation they threw out Mr. Godbout whom he had set in his place. They have never really returned to the Liberal fold in provincial matters; the victory of Mr. Godbout in 1939 was wholly due to the threat of the federal Quebec ministers to resign if he was defeated—a proceeding which can be excused only on the ground that the country was in a state of war.

The rise of Mr. Duplessis was not due entirely, however, to the fact that an old and tired administration was in power on Grande Allée. It was also an example of the growing tendency to set up purely provincial parties which have few or no ties at Ottawa and can take what line they like towards any Ottawa administration. Mr. Duplessis began as a Conservative, but abandoned that banner before he came to power. Mr. Hepburn tried hard to make the Ontario Liberal party independent of the Ottawa one, but only succeeded in wrecking it; the Ontario Conservative party has no need to dissociate itself from the federal Conservative party, because it runs it anyhow. The breakaway from the old federal parties seems to be spreading throughout the country; certainly there is no cheer for either of them in the latest results from B.C.

Few defeated leaders have had a more pleasant close to their careers than Mr. Taschereau enjoyed after 1936. A great gentleman of the old school, and a member of one of the greatest families of French Canada, he received the respect, regard and even affection of people of all parties.

Passing Show

THE average American now marries at 22½, male, and 20½, female. The average Canadian marries at 27, male, and 24, female. Yes, we are a cautious people, aren't we?

So there will be a Canadian Seaway and an American Can't-see-way.

Time may come when we shall feel just the same about a non-Canadian Governor-General as we do now about a non-Canadian grand-stand star at the CNE.

On Catching Crooks

THERE is comfort for those who are concerned and rightly so—at any whittling away of Canadian sovereignty, in the consideration and careful debate given by Parliament before approving the new "supplementary convention" with the United States. This, as is well known to the financial world, reputable and otherwise, is the treaty

amendment which permits of extradition for, to put it baldly, stock-selling frauds.

The deterrent aspect of a law is often more important than its punitive phase and in this lies the hope for the elimination of an international scandal of long standing. This point, as well as another of equal consequence, was well understood by our legislators. These may be exemplified by two quotations from the remarks of Senator Hugessen, introducing the legislation in the Upper House. Referring to reciprocal effect he said: "when . . . it became known that a treaty of this kind was being negotiated, the activities of these gentry were voluntarily . . . curtailed."

And again: "We are not making it possible to extradite a Canadian citizen to the United States for the doing of something in the United States which would not be a crime if it were done in Canada." It now remains for this to be established practically in the courts.

Canada (and in particular, Toronto, the "evil city" of the Senate debate) has suffered too long an offensive reputation across the border, often not fully recognized here at home. Domestic measures seem to have failed to cope completely with the high-pressure international "boiler-room" operators; now a new weapon is available.

This weapon can be wielded against Americans and Canadians alike. And if, in its employment, any harm is occasioned to the peace or dignity of Canada, we still have Mike Pearson to utter his salutary and warning yelps across the border.

John Murray Gibbon

THE IMPACT of John Murray Gibbon upon the publicity business in Canada when he arrived here as head of the CPR advertising department several years before World War I was immense. He was the first man to perceive that literature and the arts could be legitimately wedded to publicity, and he effected that alliance on a grand scale, to the notable benefit of the tourist industry and of Canada in general. Since this was probably the only way in which literature and the arts could be given a respectable establishment in the Canada of those days these can be no doubt that the alliance was highly beneficial to them. In a more mature society they would perhaps have been better off standing on their own feet; but if anybody had suggested in 1910 that within 40 yaers Canada would have a Royal Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences, he would have been laughed to scorn.

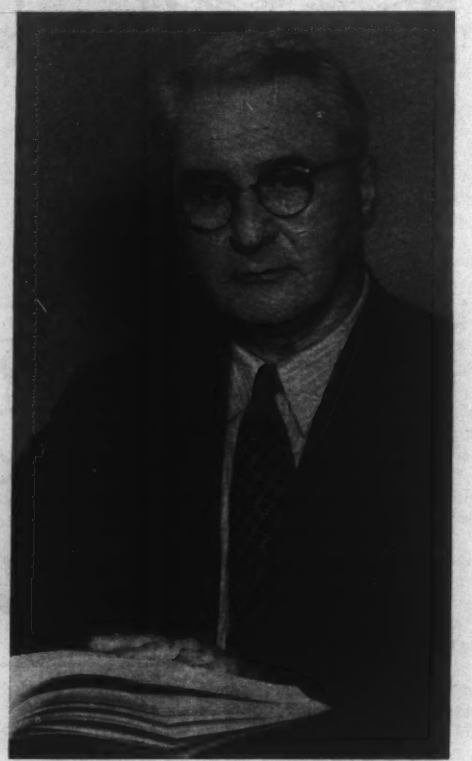
Fortunately Gibbon knew his way about among the arts of many different kinds. He was a wise patron of painters and a discriminating encourager of poets. But his favorite was the folk arts, the crafts which are more traditional than personal. Like many of his fellow-executives, he may have been somewhat forgotten during the years since he retired; but the work which he did will live in the history of Canada's cultural development.

The Marburg Plan

CANADIAN scholarships abroad are financed so largely by British and American generosity, that we doubly welcome the announcement that graduate students are to be exchanged by the ancient German University of Marburg and the University of Toronto with a Canadian paying the bills.

The Canadian is Mr. Alan Coatsworth, a Toronto insurance executive, and the whole imaginative project is the result of his energy and enterprise. What began in March, 1950, as a proposal to place in Marburg a collection of Canadian books, has now developed into a medium for international understanding.

The Canadian library in Marburg, now numbering 352 volumes, is carefully selected by a University committee of four professors in Toronto. It grew out of a casual gift of books by Mr. Coatsworth who responded to a letter in SATURDAY NIGHT from a German University student. At the



—Gilbert A. Milne

MR. ALAN COATSWORTH

June convocation, the University of Marburg made Mr. Coatsworth an honorary life senator.

As SATURDAY NIGHT was unknowingly the medium for the beginning of the Marburg plan, this magazine is being sent each week to the new Canadian library in Germany.

Neglected Canadiana

IT IS NOT a pleasant reflection on the recognition of Canadian books that the Canadian committee choosing outstanding volumes for the Marburg library had to include a number of second-hand volumes because the editions were out of print. The Chronicles of Canada, still the easiest approach to Canadian history, have been out of print for 25 years. The committee was able to procure a set which, though old, had not been used.

The committee commended as a great historical classic the twelve second-hand volumes of Francis Parkman secured for the new library. It is sad to think that the great Parkman is out of print.

The twelve volumes of the Makers of Canada, a biographical account of 30 great Canadians, has also been long out of print. We do not regret this too much as modern writers could be encouraged to do a much better job than the job that was done so long ago.

We are glad to see that in the modern books the German students will have the chance to read seven of the "Jalna" series, Hugh MacLennan's "Two Solitudes" and "Cross Country", Davies' "Tempest-Tost", Bruce Hutchison's "The Unknown Country", Marjorie Campbell's "The Saskatchewan", two volumes of E. J. Pratt's poems and our own B. K. Sandwell's "The Canadian Peoples".

The committee is only starting its work and some obvious holes will undoubtedly be filled in. We sincerely hope that the professors will not continue to overlook the work of Morley Callaghan who, strangely enough, has long been better appreciated outside Canada than he is in his own country.

Suppose Russia Agreed?

NEW FOUR-POWER TALKS on the reunification of Germany, demanded by the Soviets, seem almost assured by the latest Allied note. We have agreed to the talks, it is said, to prove to the Germans once and for all that the Soviets will not permit German unity on any acceptable basis and to prove to the French that there is no alternative to the rearmament of Western Germany except more and unbearable armament of France. The British Government hadn't quite the political need of Paris and Bonn to negotiate, but succumbed to the "one-more-try" philosophy. The Truman Administration has no faith at all in new talks at this time and is perhaps taking a certain domestic political risk in agreeing to them, but has done so to ease pressure on its weaker associates.

We may seem to hold a strong position in this new cold war skirmish, in our insistence on completely free elections. Some of the feeling of strength may come from a conviction that the Soviets will never accept such conditions; but there is also a tendency among our people to think that if only elections are truly free the result must advance the cause of democracy and peace. It is true, the outcome of free postwar elections in Western Germany has been encouraging. But viewing the curious upsurge of nationalism among Schumacher's Socialists and the antics of Niemoeller, who has now declared that in case of war Germany would have to choose the Soviet side to survive biologically, how confident can we really be that even West Germany will continue to develop into a responsible democracy committed to integration with the West?

Suppose Russia agreed to truly free elections in the Eastern Zone, how confident could we be that a reunited Germany of 65 million would see its destiny in partnership with the West rather than in seeking once again that domination of Europe which geography and German *fleiss* seem to have decreed for her? And we should never forget the the Soviets hold in their hands the lost territories of Eastern Germany and the great natural market for German industry, the bribe which might produce a far more dangerous outcome: a Russian-German combination.

Yet for all the risk, the talks on Germany unity must go forward, since until they dispel the illusions of the French and the Germans it is apparent that there can be no progress in developing the European Army Plan, the Schuman Plan or any other schemes for Western European unity. And in the end it does seem doubtful that Russia would in fact take the risk that a united and independent Germany would either line up with the West or reassert itself by playing off East against West. The Russians are not likely to forget that twice within a generation it was the Germans who threatened the utter defeat of Russia, and that they failed on both occasions only because they were engaged on a second front in the West. The lack of expectation that such a second front would save them again is bound to make the Russians very cautious about freeing Germany.

UNEXCITING YEAR

OUR WRITERS UNDER REVIEW

by B. K. Sandwell

THE annual Review of Letters in Canada for 1951 has appeared in the spring number of the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, but as often happens, the French and New Canadian sections are reserved for a later issue; the entire Review will eventually appear in a single reprint volume. The reviewers of the English-language material are the same as last year except that Professors Underhill and Innis replace Professor Brady in the Social Studies department. Professor Northrop Frye again has the poetry section which E. K. Brown made so influential, and brings to it an equally deep but rather different wisdom. His concluding observation on Duncan Campbell Scott seems richly significant: "Not since Anglo-Saxon times, it seems to me, has there been the same uneasy conflict between elemental bleakness and the hectic flush of a late and weary civilization that there has been in Canadian poetry and painting of the period from Confederation to the depression. It had to go as the country became more urbanized, and we may regret its passing only if nothing new comes to replace it."

MR. BISSELL has new works by three "professional" novelists to deal with—Mazo de la Roche, Morley Callaghan and Hugh MacLennan. He finds Callaghan's "The Loved and the Lost" considerably the most significant, and develops with insight and sympathy the use of symbols which "become what the late Professor E. K. Brown would call 'echoes'." (See "Rhythm in the Novel", which Callaghan may well have read.) Of MacLennan's "Each Man's Son", Mr. Bissell says with some justification that "the references to Calvinism and the Highland temperament are easily detachable", not built into the action.

Mr. Vincent Tovell has been doing Canadian drama for a good many years, and it is not wholly surprising that he occasionally feels a little tired. This is especially the case with drama on the radio, which however happens to be the kind of drama most easily undertaken by playwrights in this country who want to get a hearing, since the supply of theatres for face-to-face acting is worse than limited. Says Mr. Tovell: "Canadians often complain that CBC dramatic programs are duller than they used to be. I wonder if this is not mainly a complaint about the limits of radio as a dramatic medium." It probably is, and the only consolation is that there is always a new generation of listeners who will require several years before they find out how narrow those limits are. Mr. Tovell is no new listener, having done this job ever since 1946.

He does not even feel very hopeful about television: "it is obvious that most of the problems that beset producers in search of fresh material for radio will be multiplied" in that new medium.

The radio dramatists seem to be curiously concerned with the disillusionment of that unfortunate person, the middle-aged man whose life-values, settled in early youth, are no longer adequate for the situations he must face. That is surely an odd subject for the radio listener to be interested in, and one wonders whether the lack of an audience to which the one reliable test of the box-office can be applied may not be allowing radio producers to get too far from the people they are supposed to serve. Apart from radio scripts the year was a very thin one, with only one published play (a farcical comedy) and only ten productions on the stage.

Mr. Underhill was obviously the ideal man to review the life of Sir Edward Beatty, and he has a lovely time with it, even better than the author of the book (D. H. Miller-Barstow). Says Underhill: "His speeches had the same deadly quality of heavy monotonous tastelessness as had the meals in his CPR hotels and dining-cars. His incursions into the field of education showed his sincerity but also his almost complete lack of understanding of what higher education is about. Some day Canadian sociologists will set themselves to investigate how such men came to be turned out from the economics departments of Canadian universities at the turn of the century."

THE political science section notes with alarm the spectacle of "a government official" (Dr. R. A. MacKay) "suggesting the lines which should be followed in foreign policy, in a textbook to be used in secondary schools." The criticism is just, but so many able thinkers are now being more or less employed as government officials that there will be hardly anybody left to do the job if they are excluded.

All in all, it seems to have been an unexciting year for literature in English. Perhaps the production of the Massey Report exhausted the spiritual soil. The only new novelist who really caught the novel-reader's eye was John Cornish with "The Provincials", and that was a matter of high promise rather than high fulfilment. Robertson Davies was already one of our best known writers, though "Tempest-Tost" was his first venture in the novel and should not be his last. Mrs. Creighton's "High Bright Buggy Wheels" was an excellent perform-

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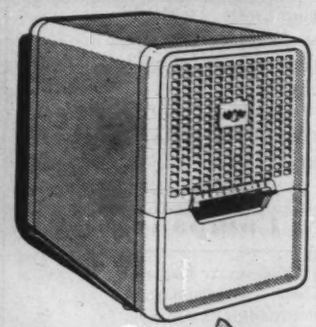

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ance, but its success lies less in what it tells us about what happens to its characters than "in telling us accurately and sensitively about the southern Ontario countryside". Two books of poems were things to be grateful for if not to get excited about: Philip Child's "The Victorian House" and Charles Bruce's "The Mulgrave Road". Two volumes of family reminiscence, both of which were quite successful with the public, cause Professor J. R. MacGillivray, the general editor, to wonder whether they were written "to cash in on the market for zany families."

LETTERS

UNIVERSITIES MEET NEW DEMANDS

I HAVE read the comments of D. J. Greene published in your issue of June 14, with interest. However, there are one or two statements or "implications" which I feel should be answered.

The first is that the veterans were popular with university administrators because of the extra dollars they brought to the universities, and because they enabled us to become or feel big and important rather than because they were good students.

I would be the last to deny that we administrators do not like increased revenue, nor that we are not pleased and proud of being able to serve our country and a popular section of our citizens, the veterans, in a special and rather spectacular way. After all, we are human, and most of us were not long ago university teachers. This does not in any way affect my statement that the veterans were on the whole good students, and this for the following reasons. (1) They were older and more mature than ordinary undergraduates. (2) They had a very interesting and unusual experience behind them. (3) They were "advised" and "screened" by the Services and by DVA before coming to the universities; and, most important, they had "screened" themselves in that most of them knew what they wanted to do and were prepared to make sacrifices, including doing some hard work, to achieve their objectives.

I do not claim that the veterans were or are inherently "better" or more brilliant than the present undergraduates. They were different.

Mr. Greene's second point has to do with his statement that "it is painful for an administrator to see only a few lonesome students rattling around in the great buildings that he has projected—or for a university president to go back to being head of an institution housing a mere four or five thousand students instead of ten or twelve thousand". Frankly, I am puzzled as to where Mr. Greene kept himself during the past seven years. If he were in the neighborhood of any Canadian university, he must have known some of the difficulties which increased enrolments created for administrators and teachers alike; inadequate accommodation, laboratories, teaching staff, and all the rest.

He must realize too what a relief it is for everyone, particularly the administrators, to return again to more normal enrolments. True, we have financial problems, but they are due in the main to inflation, and to our reluctance to reduce either staff or facilities. We believe that we need all we have and more if we are to serve our students properly.

As for "students rattling around in great buildings", that, of course, is nonsense as far as Canadian universities are concerned. We in British Columbia had proportionately the greatest student increase in Canada—from 2400 to 9400—and inevitably the greatest drop in enrolment—from 9400 to 5500. To meet this increase we brought into use on the campus for academic purposes and off the campus as residents over 500 army huts. In addition, we have constructed new "permanent" buildings to the value of some $10 million. Despite this, plus the drop in enrolment of 4000, we not only have not been able to dispense with our army huts, but have as recently as this summer brought several more huts onto the campus. This was not because the administrators want them (I am under constant pressure from my Board of Governors to get rid of the huts) but because the teaching staff insist they must have more space and more equipment.

Finally, may I again point out that I agree with Mr. Greene and a great many others that the students who come to us are not as well prepared as they should be or as we would like them to be. I don't believe we will solve that problem, however, by writing letters headed "The Great Betrayal", but only as we recognize and understand the causes of this state of affairs, which I find in the nature of our society and in the ideals, and standards of value which it has developed.

NORMAN MACKENZIE
President, University of
Vancouver, BC British Columbia

MORE LETTERS ON INSIDE BACK COVER

HEALTH LAWS

CONTINUED FROM COVER

of smallpox for more than 25 years.

Success in controlling diphtheria and smallpox has meant that isolation hospitals are now largely polio hospitals and as a result are almost empty except in the polio season. Polio and some types of meningitis represent the most serious diseases now treated in isolation hospitals. New drugs have spectacularly improved the outlook for meningitis patients.

Doctors are frankly sceptical about the value of quarantine and isolation when it comes to dealing with polio, now the most dreaded of the infectious diseases. Some eminent physicians suggest that the only value of the present policy is to provide the general public with the comforting feeling that a wide-awake public health service is right on top of the situation.

To begin with, no one knows how polio spreads. Therefore, no one knows whether isolation is of the slightest value. In addition, there are a number of virus diseases of the central nervous system most of which do not cause paralysis; in the early stages these different diseases cannot be distinguished from polio by clinical means.

The result is that many patients who have not polio are isolated as polio cases. Actually most cases of polio recover without development of paralysis. Under these circumstances it is easy to see why many doctors distrust available statistics as to the prevalence of polio. Some doctors suggest that fear of polio, particularly among mothers, causes more trouble than most cases of polio do.

Many physicians would like to see isolation hospitals abolished and polio cases treated in special wards in ordinary hospitals. They would also like to see newspapers and magazines and public health leaders stop talking about the menace of polio and deal with the disease as a problem, but not as one of the major health problems of the day. Propaganda, of the kind so closely linked with polio, is useless and harmful, they say, when it does not point the way to an actual remedy.

ON THE whole problem of communicable diseases, these doctors would like to see legislation brought up to date; quarantine should be enforced only when it can do good. After generations of quarantine the incidence of measles, mumps, chickenpox remains unchanged. When isolation beds are provided in general hospitals, doctors do not want to provide accommodation for these mild infectious diseases which can be treated adequately at home. They want to save beds for the really sick. Prevention of disease, statistics show, has been achieved not by quarantine but only when effective methods of immunization have been developed.

Under the Ontario act cases of scarlet fever are isolated and the homes placarded. In some cases, depending on occupation, the husband is permitted to go to work only if he moves away from his home. But the act does not call for either isolation or placarding in cases of septic sore throat, a condition caused by the same organism that causes scarlet fever. The medical difference between the two conditions is that in one a scarlet rash develops; in the other it does not. But a patient without a rash may infect someone else who develops a rash. The act was framed before the relationship between the two conditions was understood.

A scarlet fever patient is quarantined for three weeks but penicillin now clears up the disease in a matter of days. Doctors again suggest that the time has come to modernize legislation.

The great triumph of public health has been in conquering diseases spread in contaminated water and milk (typhoid, dysentery), and in mass immunization when it can be effective, as in the prevention of diphtheria and smallpox. When the battle started, strong legislative powers were needed. Now the success of public health has made some of these legislative weapons unnecessary.

Canadian Politicians and the Bench

It helps Canadian lawyers a great deal to be faithful party adherents when vacancies occur among our judges, and new ones are being chosen

by Gilbert R. Schmitt

IT IS NO SECRET that politics has a lot to do with the selection of judges in Canada. People are not surprised when year after year vacancies on the Bench are filled with old Cabinet ministers, MP's and MLA's, defeated candidates and faithful party workers.

Canadian judges are appointed by the Federal Government under the provisions of Section 96 of the BNA Act. Appointments are made by Letters Patent in the name of the Queen, but in practice the Cabinet makes the selection on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. It is said that the real power to appoint judges lies in the hands of the Cabinet minister or ministers coming from the particular province where a vacancy has occurred.

In England much the same system prevails. There the Queen appoints the judges on the recommendation of the Cabinet, and within the Cabinet the responsibility of selection is divided between the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor. The Prime Minister selects the Lord Chancellor and a few of the leading judges and the Lord Chancellor chooses most of the others. The Lord Chancellor, while acting as a judge when in office, is also a member of the Cabinet as well as Speaker of the House of Lords. Politics has played a part in the selection of English judges, but its importance has frequently been exaggerated.

In 1949, Lord Schuster said that "there is a popular belief that service to a political party at the moment in power is a strong influence upon the advice tendered to the Crown. This is a profound error. It would be a misfortune if the fact that a man had served in Parliament was to be a cause of his exclusion from the Bench. It is desirable that some at least of those by whom justice is administered should have had that contact with popular opinion which almost necessarily precedes election to the House of Commons, and should there have learned how laws are made and how the minds of men engaged in making them are swayed."

"It must be expected therefore that Members of Parliament should on occasion reach the Bench. But very few of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal and judges of the High Court have ever taken any part in politics."

IN CANADA politics undoubtedly has a greater influence on the selection of judges than it has in England. A province-by-province survey of the political connections of lawyers who were later elevated to the Bench revealed some interesting information.

In BC 22 out of 26 judges were more or less active supporters of the party in power at Ottawa at the time of their appointment; two were regarded as neutral and two were supporters of the opposition. In Alberta all 22 were regarded as supporters of the party in power, and in Saskatchewan all 33 were similarly qualified. In Manitoba 17 out of 20 were supporters of the party in power; one was regarded as neutral and two were lukewarm supporters of the opposition.

In Ontario 76 of the 87 judges were party supporters; nine were not known to have political leanings, one was active on both sides and one was for many years in a position where he could not take part in politics. In Quebec 39 out of 56 judges supported the government party; two supported the opposition, five were regarded as politically neutral and ten were not known to have any political leanings.

In NB all 13 judges were regarded as party supporters, and in NS all 14 were politically qualified, although in one case the qualification was identification rather than active support. The six judges of PEI possessed the right political backgrounds, and appointments to the Newfoundland courts have also gone to government supporters.

The results of this survey, which was made with the assistance of leading lawyers across the country, cannot be expected to be completely accurate because many people keep their political activities hidden from public gaze. The results are believed to be accurate enough to indicate that there is truth in the popular belief that the way for a lawyer to become a judge is to support actively one of the major parties and hope that it will be in power at Ottawa when he is at his prime. It can be said that, other things being equal, the lawyer with the proper political connections will get the appointment and that identification with an opposition party is virtually a bar to appointment, however eminent the lawyer may be.

THE SELECTION of judges is not an easy matter. Although judicial salaries seem large to the man on the street (ranging from $8,000 a year for County Court judges to $25,000 a year for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada), many lawyers can make more money practising law than they can serving on the Bench, and are unwilling to make the sacrifice.

Even if all lawyers were available for appointment it would not be simply a matter of going out and finding the most brilliant lawyer. Various regional, religious and racial factors have to be considered. By statute the Supreme Court of Canada must have three judges from Quebec. Traditionally an equal number are appointed from Ontario, two from the West and one from the Maritimes.

In each province there is in effect an unofficial quota system whereby a certain number of judges must be Roman Catholics and various parts of the province must be represented. These quota systems are so rigid that when a vacancy occurs it is possible to predict the religion and sometimes the place of residence of the lawyer who will be chosen to fill it.

The real complaint against the present situation is that many good lawyers are excluded from appointment because they are actively supporting an opposition party. If there were only two parties in Canada, and if those parties regularly succeeded one another at Ottawa, the patronage system would not have such an insidious effect. However, one party has been in power at Ottawa since 1935. Under the present system lawyers who support the Progressive Conservative, the CCF, the Union Nationale or the Social Credit parties are practically ineligible for appointment. It is fair to assume that within the ranks of these parties are lawyers who would make excellent judges, but owing to our system of appointment, Canada will be deprived of their services.

If party politics is to be taken out of judicial appointments, some system should be developed for advising the Cabinet on the abilities of the lawyers available. The late Harold Laski once suggested that appointments should be made on the recommendation of the judges themselves. The late Hon. Wallace Nesbitt proposed that when a vacancy occurred the Law Society of the province involved should nominate three lawyers and the Minister of Justice should be required to recommend one of them for the position. Both these schemes are open to the objection that they would involve turning an important governmental function over to private hands.

ONE can imagine the type of lobbying and soliciting that would go on if either the judges or the officials of the Law Society had the power of selecting new judges. Most of us would prefer the present system.

The most promising suggestion is that made by General J. A. Clark, QC, of Vancouver, President of the Canadian Bar Association. He proposes that the Cabinet should be required to consult with the Chief Justice of the province involved and officials of the Law Society before making an appointment. If this arrangement were accepted in good faith by both the Government and the parties concerned, it would be a method of raising the quality of the judges and eliminating patronage.

One cannot be optimistic regarding the success of such a scheme. In 1945 the Saskatchewan legislature amended the King's Counsel Act so that appointments had to be approved by a committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and two Benchers of the Law Society. It was expected that future appointments would be made by this committee. What actually happened apparently was that the Attorney-General gave the committee a list of the lawyers whom he intended to appoint and the other members of the committee merely had the power of veto. The system failed to work out and in 1951 the amendment was repealed.

If co-operation between a government and members of the Bench and a Law Society is impossible on such a trivial matter as the appointment of Queen's Counsel, it seems hardly likely that it would be possible on an important matter such as the appointment of judges. Nevertheless, General Clark's suggestion is a good one and should be implemented.

If Canadians would like to have judges of the same calibre as those in England, who are recognized as the best in the world, they should exert pressure on Ottawa to take politics out of judicial appointments.

GILBERT R. SCHMITT *is Professor of Law at the University of Saskatchewan.*

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New Prison Reform Really Works

by Maud Ferguson

The "lock-'em-up and let-'em stew" method gradually gives way to humane understanding that aids self-respect but does not coddle. New methods are paying off in rehabilitation; are cutting down on "two-time losers".

DURING the past year or two, newspapers have been carrying a new type of story from Canada's federal penitentiaries. At one time, the only prison story given prominence concerned violence or a jail break. Today the news is not so spectacular. The reports do not carry four-column headlines, nor do they always make the front page, but these facts alone point to spectacular changes in Canadian penitentiaries.

Today's stories bring home the fact that the men and women behind bars—whether they are there for manslaughter, armed robbery, a sex offence or drug addiction—are not a race apart. In the majority of cases, faulty environment, emotional maladjustment or weakness of character have put them where they are. Their interests are similar to those of people outside the prison. In fact, some people at large have behaved in much the same way, the only difference being that those inside have been caught!

In a Vancouver paper we read of a New Westminster Soft Ball team playing the penitentiary inmates on a Saturday afternoon. A Toronto columnist quotes an article published in a prison newspaper. In Winnipeg inmates of Stoney Mountain have donated blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank. In Kingston, an exhibition of art in a city hotel arouses community interest: the 120 pictures have been painted by penitentiary inmates and have been judged by André Bieler, Director of Queen's University School of Fine Arts.

News of this kind is now picked up at all of Canada's seven penitentiaries—Dorchester in New Brunswick, St. Vincent de Paul in Montreal, Kingston (which includes the women's prison) and Collins' Bay in Ontario, Stoney Mountain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert and BC Penitentiary at New Westminster.

During the past year, 7,817 inmates were kept in custody in these seven institutions at a cost to the taxpayer of approximately $100 a month each. But they only comprise about 28 per cent of Canada's total prison population. It is only the criminals given terms of two years or more who are placed in federal institutions. Those given shorter terms are sent to municipal jails or provincial institutions which differ widely in the quality of treatment they give inmates. In some provinces the jails meet the requirements of progressive penologists; others lag far behind.

IT WAS not many years ago, however, that the federal prisons were run along similarly archaic lines. The convicted man was not only deprived of his liberty, that greatest punishment of all; he was also forced to live out his sentence in a state of bleak discomfort, rigorous discipline, and utter boredom. Almost all became bitter and resentful.

The general rule under the old regime was silence. The inmate spent six hours a day in the prison workshops or on the prison farm often engaged in work for which he had no aptitude. He worked in silence. He had thirty to forty minutes of recreation daily. No games were permitted involving physical contact; no group activity was organized. His recreation time was spent walking around the prison yard in a circle—in silence.

After getting his meal, cafeteria style, the inmate filed back to his cell to eat it alone—in silence. In the evening he was still not allowed to communicate with his neighbor but in those hours a radio, its programs censored, blared from a loud speaker. The inmate was permitted two books a week, but the prison libraries were limited so his selection of literature soon ran out. During the week-end he was allowed one magazine—censored. The only break in his deadly routine was chapel service on Sunday and a very occasional concert or movie during the winter months. He was, and is, allowed two ounces of tobacco weekly.

In the interests of safety the inmate was not permitted to shave himself but was given a shave once a week by the prison barber. His hair was cut about once a month. His unshaven state and prison clothing did nothing to help his self-respect.

In those days the teacher who was provided in each institution to give grade-school lessons from four to six hours a week, also acted as librarian. In some cases the library was used by as many as 800 prisoners.

The inmate was allowed a visit from a member of his family once a month. If no family, no visitor. No exceptions were made.

He was paid five cents a day. Out of this he paid a portion of the cost of his tobacco and saved the rest against the day of his release. When that time came, prisoners with few exceptions were frustrated, anti-social human beings, untrained to take their places in the community.

For many years there had been some officials in both federal and provincial penal service who saw the need for reform and did their best to ameliorate the prisoners' lot, but the public was disinterested and the system was against them. Outside there were a few voices crying for change and one of the most effective was that of Miss Agnes

MacPhail, former Commons member.

As these people had anticipated, resentment behind prison walls eventually boiled into trouble; in the 1920's and '30's, incidents of violence in the penitentiaries forced the Government to take action. In 1936 a Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada was established and its report, popularly known as the Archambault Report, not only decried existing conditions but made constructive suggestions aimed at the reformation and rehabilitation of the criminal.

During the war years fourteen specific reforms were introduced into the prisons. For example, more liberal visiting arrangements were made; the deprivation of library and visiting privileges were prohibited as methods of punishment; shaving and bathing was made more frequent.

However, it was not until 1946 when Major General R. B. Gibson was appointed as Commissioner, directly responsible to the Minister of Justice, that the Penitentiary Branch was allowed to introduce basic reforms developed from modern penological studies.

GENERAL GIBSON, a member of the Ontario Bar and at the end of the war Vice Chief of the General Staff, chose as his deputies an educationist and a psychiatrist. Joseph McCulley, MA, then headmaster of Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario, recently made Warden of Hart House, U of T, was appointed to direct educational and training activities in the institutions. Dr. L. P. Gendreau, who had served with the Army's Medical Services and before that had been director of the Selkirk Mental Hospital in Manitoba, was appointed to reorganize and extend the penitentiary medical services. G. L. Sauvant, with his invaluable practical experience as a penitentiary administrator, remained as senior assistant commissioner.

Under the direction of these men, the whole pattern of federal prison treatment is gradually being changed. The entire emphasis now is on rehabilitation—not punishment.

To achieve this end, not only has a liberalizing policy been introduced into the penitentiaries and a broad educational program been established for the inmates, but education in the new philosophy of treatment is being given to the penitentiary officers. The first Penitentiary Officers' Training Course was held in Ottawa in February, 1948, and a permanent Penitentiary Staff College has been established in Kingston this year. There students ranging from administrative officers to prison guards are given lectures in sociology, psychiatry, psychology and penology, as well as in physical training and custodial duties.

IN SPITE of the emphasis now being placed on rehabilitation, sentimentality is not permitted to creep into the program. No one is allowed to forget that the safe custody of the prisoner must be of first importance.

The deprivation of an individual's liberty makes physical barriers and restraints inevitable. The aim is to develop for the prisoner as normal a life as possible within the severe limitations that must result from a prison sentence.

It is impressed on penitentiary officers that while there is a small percentage of prisoners of low intelligence—people who find life outside too complex for them and actually find relief in the regimentation of prison life—the average IQ of inmates follows the curve of individuals outside. In most cases a man becomes a criminal, not because of any lack of intelligence but because of his motivation, his emotional instability or emotional immaturity.

Psychological studies of prisoners are now being made. On his admittance to the penitentiary each prisoner is interviewed by a trained personnel worker, known as a classification officer, who makes out his case history. If the prisoner shows evidence of psychic disturbance he is referred to a psychiatrist. Four institutions are now covered by psychiatric service and psychiatric attention is available to the others.

Every prisoner automatically has a second interview six months after his admittance and three months before his release, but anyone asking for a special interview with the classifica-

—NFB

PRISONER and instructor look over plans for a house prisoners are building, as part of new rehabilitation planning. Prison treatment has been greatly changed.

Safety Tips for Vacation Trips

NOW THAT VACATION TIME has come, many motorists will follow the natural urge to take to the open road. Whether they go on a vacation or week-end trip, or just for a drive in the country, they will find motoring most pleasant when it is safest.

According to government data, motor vehicle accidents accounted for 43 percent of all deaths from accidental causes, and injured fifty thousand people in Canada in one year. Safety authorities say that a good way to make your summer trips more pleasant as well as safer is to follow such motoring precautions as these:

1. Always drive at a safe and sane speed. Reports of traffic authorities show that in 2 out of every 5 fatal accidents, a speed violation was involved. That is why it is so important to drive at a speed which gives you complete control of your car at all times.

2. Follow other cars at a safe distance. According to the Canadian Automobile Association, even when going only 30 miles per hour, under normal conditions, it would take you about 80 feet to come to a complete stop. This emphasizes the need of allowing ample stopping room between your car and the car ahead. A safe margin is one car length for every 10 miles of speed. Of course, this distance should be increased at night, and when driving on slippery roads or in bad weather.

3. Keep constantly alert to other cars on the road. This may help you avoid an accident, even if their drivers do something wrong. For example, by watching traffic coming from both left and right when nearing an intersection, you may be able to anticipate and avert possible danger. For the same reason, it is wise to pay attention to traffic coming toward you at all times, and especially on hills and curves.

4. Be prepared for driving emergencies. Should a tire blow out, keep a firm grip on the wheel with both hands and let the car slow down before applying the brakes. This will help prevent dangerous swerving. When stopping on a slippery surface, apply your brakes lightly, then release and apply again to help avoid skidding.

5. Have your car's condition checked regularly. Traffic reports show that vehicle defects are contributing causes in about 1 out of every 9 fatal accidents. Defective brakes, lights, tires and steering mechanisms are most frequently at fault. Every part of your car should be periodically checked to make sure it is in safe operating condition. Such inspection is especially important before taking a trip.

Metropolitan has prepared a booklet, "How's Your Driving?" to help you increase the pleasure and safety of your motoring. This booklet contains many practical comments and suggestions that tell how to drive with the least amount of worry and trouble. Use the coupon below to send for your free copy.

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J-9

tion officer, chaplain or school teacher may have them.

Studies are underway as to the best methods of treating alcoholics and drug addicts. During the past two years Alcoholics Anonymous has sent representatives into the institutions to organize chapters with marked success—and these contacts made with AA inside the penitentiaries have helped alcoholic prisoners on their discharge.

Eight to ten per cent of the inmates of federal prisons are sex offenders. While the public shows deep concern, and often resentment, over sex offences, psychiatrists find the cause in arrested emotional development. Their behavior is caused by maladjustment in the sexual sphere, just as alcoholics or dope addicts are maladjusted in other spheres.

Special studies are being made concerning the most effective way of treating sex offenders and interestingly enough statistics now available show that out of 73 cases studied, only two returned to serve a second sentence and in one of the two cases, the second offence was theft.

Today every effort is made to direct the inmate into the occupation for which he has most aptitude.

"Although it is true that the majority of inmates of institutions are likely to be persons who have grown up in depressed backgrounds or who have had inadequate opportunities," former Deputy Commissioner McCulley says, "it is true also that offenders are found in every class of society and wide facilities are needed to serve a wide and varied prison population."

TO SERVE this varied population, arrangements were made to provide DVA educational courses for prison inmates and also the courses made available through provincial departments of education. Most of the education, above public-school leaving age, is carried on by correspondence and the inmate is helped by the penitentiary teacher and the librarian.

It is impossible for anyone to obtain his university degree while behind the bars, nevertheless several inmates have already made good headway in university courses and hundreds have added high-school credits.

The majority of prisoners are employed in the prison shops. In the past little attention was given to training, although many products for use in the penitentiary and other Government departments were turned out. In fact, during the war, $4 million worth of equipment was made for the armed forces. Today, however, there is more attention given to training, and vocational training classes are made available to selected prisoners.

J. A. McLaughlin, who is directly in charge of the industrial work, reports that 206 out of 3,000 inmates are now taking these courses, the remainder are given training on the job in the shops. On their discharge the National Employment Service has given valuable assistance in getting men established in jobs. Some trade unions, collaborating with the prison authorities, have opened their membership to prison-trained workers.

McLaughlin, who has been in the service since 1924, says the new system of graduated pay, ranging from 10 to 20 cents a day, has proved a useful incentive to the workers.

The rule of silence has now, virtually, been wiped out. Out of their small wages the inmate must save 18 cents a week, but the remainder of his earnings—60 cents to $1.20 a week—may be spent as he desires—at the canteen or for special equipment.

The opening of canteens last December was one of the most important events in the life of the inmates. They carry fifteen items ranging from toilet supplies, to chocolate bars and cigarette papers. To the man outside the prison cigarette papers may not seem important. Inside they mean much to a prisoner who at one time had to roll his weekly two ounces of tobacco in toilet paper.

THE INTRODUCTION of organized sport and of various year-round recreational activities including moving pictures—and in some institutions the organization of an orchestra—has made a great difference to the inmate's life, as have the right to subscribe to daily papers and the publication of a prison newspaper.

Nowadays, softball is played in all seven of the institutions; hockey teams have been organized in three. Inmate committees have charge of the games and the newspapers. Outside teams are invited inside to play the penitentiary teams.

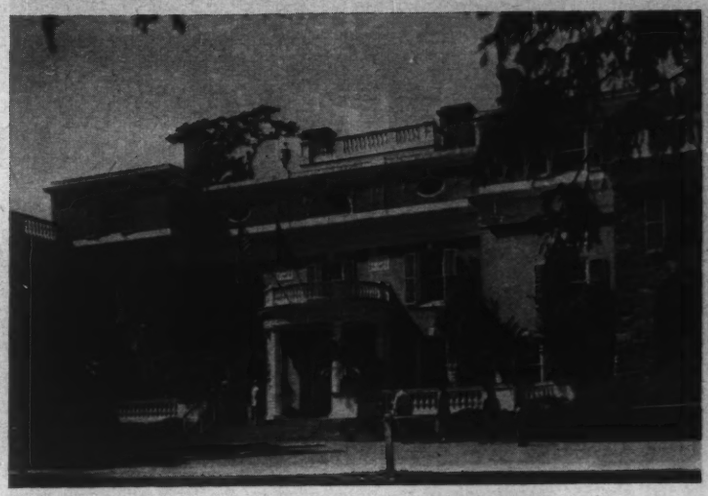
It would be wrong to suggest that federal-prison reform in Canada is an accomplished fact. From the Commissioner down, men in the service see things still to be done, that cannot be achieved. This is partly due to physical difficulties. Most of the penitentiaries are old and out-moded in design and large capital expenditure would be needed to make them meet modern requirements.

There is a need for the segregation of first offenders. Efforts have been made in this direction. In Kingston the Collins' Bay Penitentiary is now used for the young offender. Similarly in Quebec an important step has been taken this year in the opening of the Federal Training Centre being run in connection with St. Vincent de Paul. Inmates between 16 and 23 are being placed there in a modern building which has four dormitories. Instead of in cells the inmates sleep six to eight in a room. A few single rooms are also included in the plan. A broad educational program—including, of course, academic studies—is underway in the training centre.

Penitentiary officials look to the day when other training centres can be established across Canada and for the time when special arrangements can be made to give the prisoner special treatment on his arrival in the penitentiary. It is also considered desirable that a "pre-release" unit be established in which the prisoner can be oriented for his return to civilian life. More qualified personnel are also required, although a step towards keeping men of quality in the service and in obtaining others has already been taken by increasing rates of pay for all penitentiary officers.

Hudson Valley

by Philip Florman



F.D.R.'s HYDE PARK: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FROM A LONELY mountain lake, deep in the heart of the Adirondacks to the skyscrapers of Manhattan, so runs the Hudson River. One of the great rivers of the world, the course of the Hudson is a fascinating trail into one of its country's outstanding scenic settings, a trail studded with colorful mementoes of the past.

Practical New Yorkers think of the Hudson as two streams, an upper river and a lower river, two unlike bodies of water with distinctive personalities.

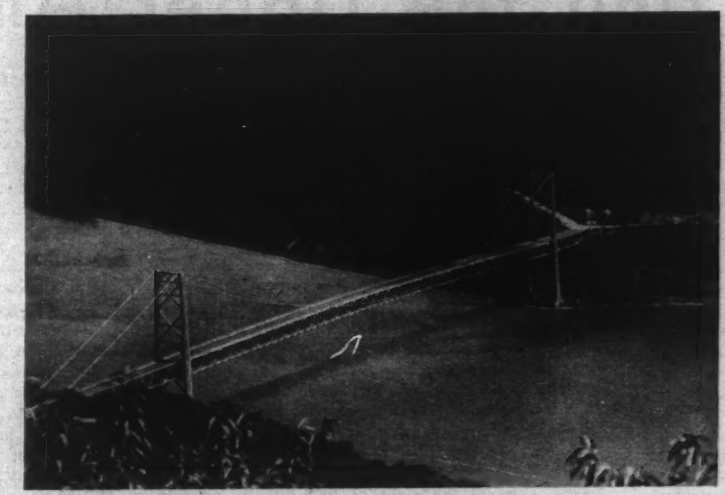
In its first 150 miles the river has a rural character. Gathering up scores of trout streams it flows in sweeping curves from the Adirondack forest past fertile farms. Fishermen know the deep pools of the upper river. On it float the pulp logs of the lumbermen. Sunday picnickers seek its quiet banks.

Only hikers who tramp Adirondack trails see the river at its source—Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds on Mt. Marcy—but at the secluded mining town of Tahawus, where titanium is blasted from granite cliffs, the youthful Hudson leaves its mountain solitude and may be followed by the motorist.

BY THE TIME the Hudson has reached Glen Falls, where it roars over a rock cliff in a swirl of spray and foam, it has grown to respectable proportions. Route 9, the principal highway to the Adirondacks and the north, crosses the river at the falls. Under the highway bridge, and reached by a stairway, is the cave mentioned in James Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

From Glens Falls south the river is a road into the past. Along this route, marked still earlier by Indian war parties and pioneer settlers, came "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne's invading army in 1777. At the spot where the river sweeps in a bend around the village of Schuylerville, these proud troops surrendered to a "rabble in arms." High on a hill overlooking the river is the towering monument which recalls the Saratoga Battlefield.

In a quiet corner of the battlefield is a marker which is surely one of the most moving memorials in America. It bears no name, just a military boot and a stirring phrase in honor of the man whose leg was wounded on this spot and whose heroism won the day. The nameless hero was Benedict Arnold whose destiny was curiously bound with the course of the Hudson. Here, near its upper reaches, he reached the peak of his glory. Three years later, beside the waters of the lower river at West Point, he betrayed his country.



BEAR MOUNTAIN BRIDGE WITH ITS SUPERB SCENERY

At Troy the river is blocked by a Federal lock and dam which marks the point where the river passes from state to federal control. The lower stretch from Troy to New York is a tidal estuary, an arm of the sea which has overrun the river channel. Boatmen must reckon with problems of tide and current and navigation is regulated by the Coast Guard. The river traffic is heavy—ocean freighters bound upriver with lumber, pulp and molasses for the Port of Albany, others outbound with western grain for Europe, oil tankers and barges, yachts moving between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. At Albany, a seaport 150 miles from the Atlantic, the inland seas of the Great Lakes are linked with the ocean by the New York State Barge Canal.

—Photos courtesy New York State Department of Commerce

VIEW FROM THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

TRAVEL along the lower river is easy and convenient. Route 9 on the east and Route 9W on the west follow the river. On the east side of the river the Taconic Parkway is an express highway from New York 75 miles north to Red Hook. Perched on the river banks are towns whose old Dutch houses were standing long before the Revolution. The city of Kingston this year celebrates its 300th year of existence with a year-long celebration.

Men known the world over have made their homes beside Hudson waters. Today their houses are public shrines visited by thousands. In an old stone farm house at Newburgh George Washington lived during the closing months of the Revolution and it was from this headquarters that he announced the successful end of that long war. At West Camp is "Riverby," the home of the naturalist, John Burroughs. Further downstream at Tarrytown, on the east bank, is "Sunnyside," the home of Washington Irving. Years of research and reconstruction financed by Rockefeller funds have made the building and grounds a living page from the past. The reconstruction has also included the old Dutch manor house, Philipse Castle, nearby.

BEST KNOWN of the valley homes is the Hyde Park residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The home and the adjoining memorial library are administered by the National Park Service and are open to the public every day except Monday.

Also in the village of Hyde Park is the Vanderbilt Mansion. Built and furnished during the closing years of the last century at a cost of a million dollars, the mansion is preserved today as a typical example of the wealthy homes which were once frequent in the valley. It is a public museum administered by the National Park Service. Another famous mansion is open to the public at Staatsburg, a few miles north of Hyde Park, where the estate of Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, has been converted to a state park.

Great estates and mansions typified the lower Hudson valley in the Gay Nineties. The public parks which line its shores are the keynote of today. Most of the mansions are gone now, converted to schools, monasteries and institutions. The way of life that went with them is gone too. In their place have come parks, playgrounds and picnic areas in which the Hudson valley can be enjoyed by thousands.

Largest of the parks is Palisades Interstate Park which extends on the west bank from the George Washington Bridge in New York City to Bear Mountain Bridge, 50 miles upstream. On the eastern shore there are seven parks and three picnic areas.

—Miller

IN THE ANDES, descendants of the tribes ruled by the Incas still carry on a primitive existence, still herd the voracious goat, great destroyer of the land.

—Wide World

IN LIMA, to which the poverty-stricken Indians are flocking from the mountains, desolate, verminous slums like this condemn an uprooted people to crime or TB.

Colonizing the Upper Amazon

Peru looks to European immigrants to develop latent riches of jungle while her improverished Incas leave the Andes to crowd into city slums

by J. Halcro Ferguson

Lima.

PERU is now making the first large-scale effort to bring in European immigrants since the days of the original Spanish settlement. She wants their skill and knowledge in irrigating her deserts and developing the untapped riches of the Upper Amazon jungle.

Peru missed the great wave of 19th Century European immigration which flowed into the United States, and Canada, and into Brazil and the Argentine, mainly because of the long and uncomfortable trip around the Horn which was necessary before the opening of the Panama Canal.

It might be said that Chile, which should have suffered from the same disadvantage, received at this time a large number of colonists from Britain, particularly from Scotland, and even more from Germany. The difference lay in the fact that Central and Southern Chile were ideal for European immigration, the former being a temperate agricultural and wine-growing area, and the South having a climate and countryside rather like that of Scandinavia.

No such conditions obtain in Peru. The coast is a long strip of desert, punctuated by oases already fully exploited by Peruvians. The Andes mountain valleys, known as the *sierra*, provide the barest living for millions of Indians and half-Indians. Beyond the Andes is the Amazonian jungle, known locally as the *montana*, from a confusion with the word *monte*, meaning a wood.

UNTIL RECENTLY nobody but the aboriginal and primitive Indian inhabitants could live for long in the jungle—European, Asian and African alike, as well as the Andean Indians, succumbed before the ravages of tropical disease. But now there are prospects that both the coast and the jungle may be opened up for European immigration. Intensive road-building along the coast has led to the increase in the prosperity of the area and the possibility of irrigating much of what is now desert. It is now planned, also, to build a railway across the Andes to the hitherto almost inaccessible jungle, which, thanks to modern methods of combatting tropical scourges, can be made reasonably healthy and safe for outsiders.

One obstacle the new arrivals are certain to face, however, is the objection of the natives to their presence. Living in a kind of primitive tribal communism, wearing little or no clothing, and having a superstitious dread of anything metal, they back away even at the sight of belt buckles of non-natives with whom they come into contact. A recent missionary expedition under the leadership of the Dominican Father Gerardo Fernandez reported that they show neither interest in nor envy of the advantages of modern civilization.

"DON'T THINK they envy us," Father Fernandez told a press conference here. "It puts no shadow on their happiness to know that we have philosophical systems, highly-organized politics, and traffic lights at every street corner. When we told them these things they laughed at us, and told us that we had complicated life too much."

However little the Indians may relish the complicated life, it looks as if they are going to find themselves involved in it willy-nilly. Already the local population is not entirely composed of naked savages. A Peruvian friend of mine introduced me to a young lady, and after a few minutes' conversation I asked if she came from Lima. She shook her head. "It sounds rather silly," she said, glancing at her high-heeled shoes and nylon stockings, "but as a matter of fact I come from the jungle."

If everything goes as planned, in a few years it may not sound silly at all. A report recently issued by the Peruvian committee cooperating in UNESCO's study of the Amazon, says that the area can produce petroleum, rubber, timber, and woodpulp, as well as being suitable for cattle, and for the cultivation of coffee, cotton, jute, tobacco, rice, bananas, tea and sugar cane. If sufficient capital can be found to put the incoming immigrants on their feet, the Amazon jungle might yet become the mainstay of the Peruvian economy, and an important world producer.

While newcomers are moving to the frontier, the descendants of the once proud and civilized Incas are trekking in their misery to the capital city of Lima. These Indians, now reduced to scratching a miserable subsistence from their own inadequate soil or working for a bare living wage on large private estates, profess the Christian religion but in many ways have been left almost untouched by the advent of the Europeans.

Their style of clothing is not unlike that of their ancestors at the time of the Conquest, few of them can read or write, and most of them are unaware of anything which is happening outside their own vicinity. They tend to be apathetic, resentful of outsiders, and to find their only escape from the hopelessness of daily life in the mastication of the coca leaf and in periodic bouts of drinking on the Saints' days which were once the pagan festivals of their ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE Peruvian Governments have attempted, with little success, to cope with the "problem of the Indian", but these attempts have generally ended wih reams of advice from Parliamentary Commissions which have provoked a brief outcry in parliament and press and then have been pigeonholed and forgotten. The present administration is having to face another facet of this problem. For the first time, in large numbers, the Indian is coming to town.

Entire Indian families, impelled by the poverty of their highland holdings, pack up and take train or truck—or even walk—to Lima, to them the capital of the world, where they have heard it is possible to live like human beings. Usually they arrive with little or no money, and knowing nobody except some *compadre* of whose very address they have probably only the haziest notion.

These pathetic people, in their strange, outmoded clothes, carrying with them all their possessions in baskets or wrapped in shawls, pour out of Desamparados Station in Lima, where they hope to bring

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J. HALCRO FERGUSON *is the London* Observer's *correspondent for Latin America and is now on a prolonged trip through South America.*

ON THE SPOT, BUT...

Coal Can Fight Its Way Back

by Michael Young

FOR SEVERAL YEARS diesel engines have been employed on the entire Canadian National Railway's service on Prince Edward Island. The results have been encouraging. Reporting to the Commons Railway and Shipping Committee, CNR President Donald Gordon said there had been an operating saving of $291,000—about 16 per cent—on the PEI service last year.

But the case was made for diesels before this. U.S. railroads have shown 60 per cent savings on fuel costs and 40 per cent savings on maintenance costs. These figures can't be applied to Canadian railroads, as operating conditions are different here, but the Canadian lines have done their own experimenting.

Along with the road tests, there are several other items in the dieselization program that have had to be considered by the Canadian railroads. Savings like the 60 per cent on fuel and 40 per cent on maintenance show up in tests, and they are pretty impressive. All they actually show, however, is that large savings can be made on the operation of a limited number of diesel locomotives.

Essentially these savings are the result of more efficient use of the heat energy in fuel: the diesels are said to get 25 per cent compared with the steam locomotive's 8 per cent. But these savings—as money in pocket—are modified somewhat by the interest and depreciation charges on the high-cost diesel equipment. Taking full advantage of the economies of diesel operation requires that the engines be kept busy—an item that may not show up in tests.

It has been estimated that it would cost the CNR half a billion dollars to put through a full dieselization program now. As it is, the company is proceeding gradually: $95 million will be spent on conversion during the coming five years, and the whole program will be spread over at least 15 years until existing steam locomotives have all been worn out.

From whatever cause, Canadian railroads have been slower to adopt the diesel completely than have the U.S. lines. In the U.S., during the first half of 1951 a point was reached where diesel-electric locomotives handled more than half the freight service, three-quarters of the yard switching service, and about two-thirds of the passenger service of U.S. railroads.

This seems to be the trend in Canada too. Donald Gordon's statements that "the day of the steam locomotive is over", and that the CNR would be buying no more of them, brought a continuing local problem to national attention. Oil and natural gas have been a dark cloud on the economic horizons of Canadian coal-mining communities for some time. After Mr. Gordon's warning, the storm signals were hoisted. Diesels may mean great savings to the CNR, but the subsequent reduction in the CNR's coal purchases is a hard blow to Canadian coal-mining communities. For, in spite of the fact that coal is still used for heating purposes in 42 per cent of all dwellings in Canada, the railways are a most important single customer.

THE CNR now buys a total of some seven million tons of coal a year from all sources. At the end of the five-year diesel-conversion program, this will be reduced by about 2½ million tons. Most of this reduction would be felt by U.S. suppliers since they are the main source of the CNR's coal. Nova Scotia producers, who are most concerned with the CNR's coal-buying plans, expect a reduction of about 280,000 tons a year—about 25 per cent of what they normally sell to the line.

But the reduction may be greater. Gordon warned that the CNR will get its coal from the cheapest source, and at the moment, Canadian coal prices are rising, and U.S. coal prices are falling. Dominion Coal Company's President, Lionel Forsyth, warned recently that the company's coal was beginning to price itself out of the market because of increasing production costs. The NS coal producers are now unable to compete, price-wise, with imported U.S. coal in Quebec and parts of New Brunswick.

The Nova Scotia coal industry, like that of Alberta, is assisted by tariffs and transport subsidies that were designed to make Canadian coal competitive with imported coal in the central Canadian market. Both these aids are much less effective than they were originally. The tariff is a specific duty, remaining the same regardless of price changes. As a result of generally rising prices, the tariff is now only a small part of the total price of the coal, and the protection it gives to Canadian-mined coal is reduced.

The transport subsidies are aimed at assisting the movement of Canadian coal to central Canada "by equalizing the laid-down cost of Canadian coal with United States coal". As U.S. coal prices drop and Canadian coal prices rise, the subsidies become inadequate.

The CNR's announced dieselization program is just another blow on a well-bruised backside: twenty-five years ago coal was providing about 70 per cent of the energy derived from water power and mineral fuels. Today it provides only about 40 per cent of the total, and the trend is still downward, providing nothing is done to arrest it.

But things are underway to arrest the downtrend, though they have been an unaccountably long time in coming. Coal is now in the position where it *has* to make some adjustments or be relegated to a minor role in the Canadian industrial program. This is bringing about a long overdue revision in industrial thinking about the product.

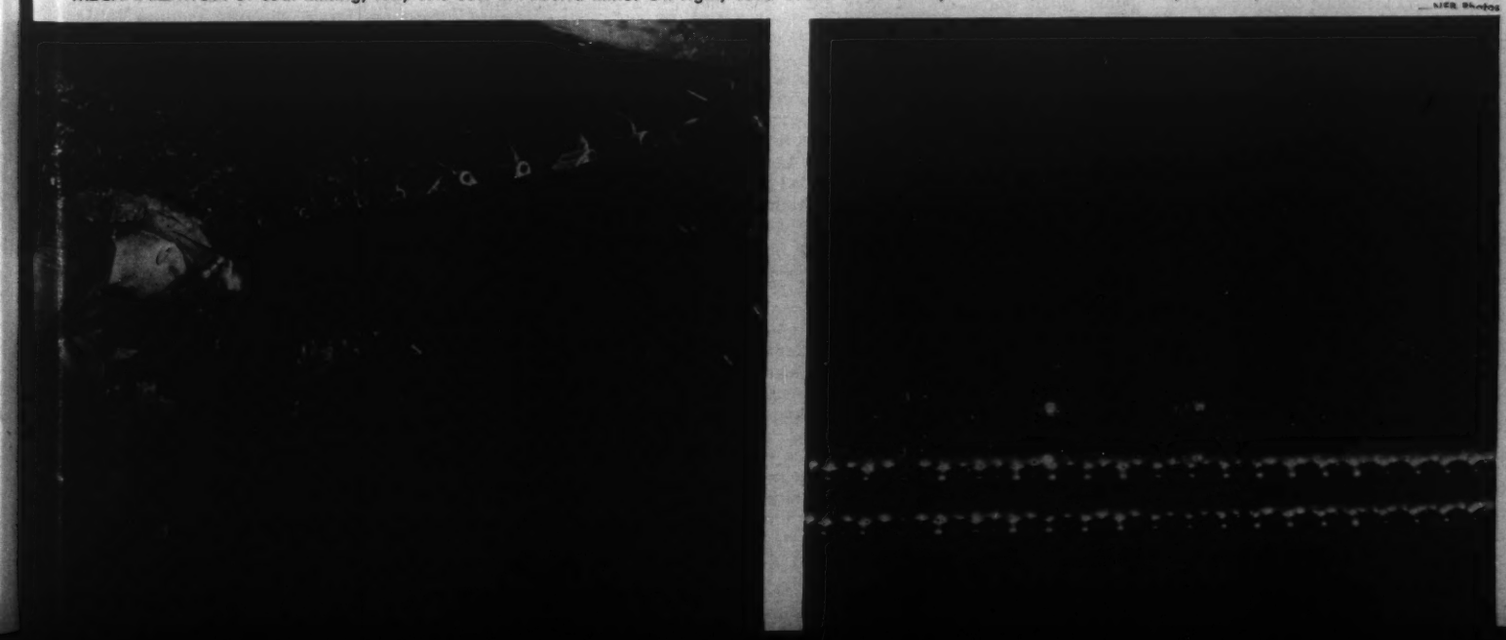
IN THIS chemical age it is hard to understand why an industry faces difficulties when its product is the source of such important modern commodities as plastics, explosives, solvents, dye, drugs, flavors, finishes, paints, perfumes, poisons, and even oil, to name but a few of a list of 126 products of coal.

However, as a chemical raw material, coal doesn't seem to be playing much of a part in Canada's booming chemical industry yet. The gross value of the industry's products as a whole comes to about $800 million a year: coal-based chemicals account for about one-eighth of this.

Coal plays a bigger role, of course, in countries that don't have the petroleum resources or potential that Canada has. It's almost a case of too

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

MECHANIZATION of coal mining, left, cuts cost in Alberta mine. On right, coke ovens at Coleman, Alta. About a ton of coal, as coke, smelts one ton of iron ore.



He Makes Money Giving Prizes

For a price, this ex-hardrock miner will select, wrap and present all the awards for picnics and parties, saving countless headaches for entertainment committees

by Shaun Durney

IGNORING a basic business rule which holds that nothing is better than receiving, a big, jovial man in Mimico, Ontario, is making a tidy sum just giving things away.

John Charles Mason has been known to part with a set of building blocks in the morning and a new car in the afternoon and still finish the day with a profit. This 35-year-old navy veteran, a one-time hardrock miner, is a professional prize-giver.

He gives away about 250,000 prizes and presents a year at some 300 picnics and 500 parties and prevents, according to his reckoning, about 800 headaches. Most of his gifts go to children, and Mason, with a keen eye on the market, is applying to it something new in child psychology. Of which, more later.

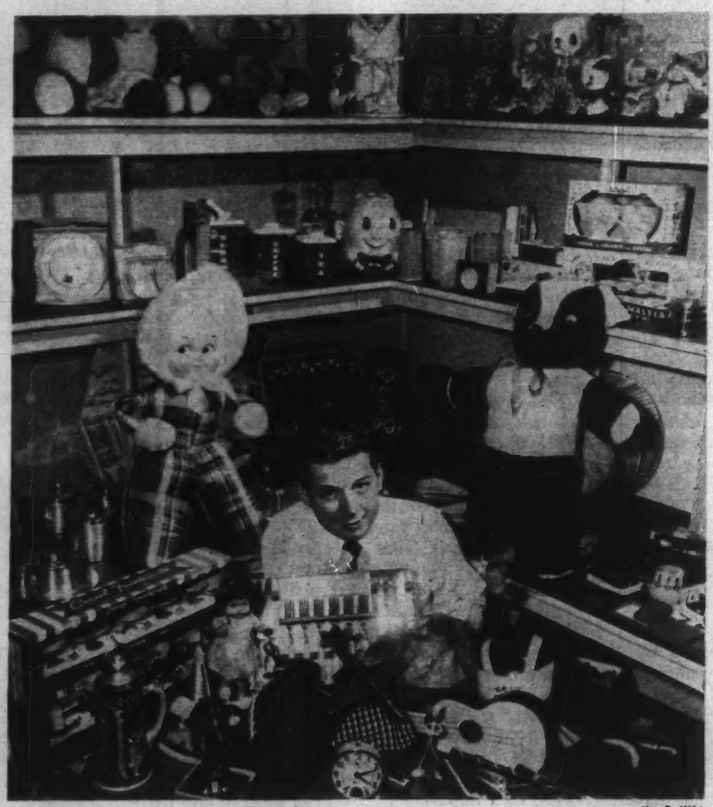
Four years ago, Jack Mason discovered that whenever there was a church picnic, an office Christmas party or a club social, he was the fall guy stuck to buy the prizes and presents. He concluded that someone ought to do it on a wholesale scale and save on headaches. Having a good eye for a dollar, Mason further decided it should be him.

So Mason Smallwares Ltd. was born. Its annual turnover today is fast approaching $250,000.

His fees for picnics have ranged from $10 (a Sunday school) to $7,000 (a packinghouse) and he once provided prizes and arranged a program for a picnic of 14,000 Hamilton steelworkers. Give-aways have varied from a rattle to that new auto. He is now arranging to shell out 20 grand pianos at $1,500 a throw.

If a church or business is planning a party or picnic, in many cases Mason becomes an ex officio member of the arrangements committee. He advises on where to hold, say, a picnic, how to keep the program moving for adults and kids and what games to play. Prizes are needed for the winners of the balloon race and the male beauty contest; which is precisely where Mason comes in. For a price, he selects appropriate awards, wraps and delivers them. A package deal, so to speak.

MOST PARENTS, he says bluntly, don't know how to pick toys for their children. They spend $8.95 on some complicated modern plaything that strikes their fancy. What does Junior play with the rest of the day that causes anger to rise in parental hearts? Nothing but the box the toy came in. Mason's idea isn't exactly to give the child a box in the first place, but to select something that other children of similar years have shown a preference for.



—Jim Bollile

MASON with just a few of the toys and presents he gives away each year.

At Christmas and Hallowe'en when children make the rounds singing or spooking, instead of giving them money or candy, Mason takes the kids to his warehouse at the rear of his home where thousands of toys are kept. He tells them to take their choice. "It's remarkable what they'll pick. Value doesn't mean a thing to a child."

From these and other observations, Mason has learned that children prefer red toys four to one over others. Yellow is next best, green the least popular. They like grown-up gadgets, like pen-and-pencil sets and wallets. They like to get their gifts wrapped. Unwrapping them is exciting.

Mason has found that children and working class adults like big, colorful prizes, while white-collar types lean towards quality rather than size.

At the drop of a hint, this ruddy-faced six-footer is prepared for a serious discourse on the comparative worth of a giant stuffed panda and a sheepskin dog. The latter, though less flashy, lasts longer.

"However," he says, "some of my best friends make pandas so I don't want to knock them too hard."

Toy guns are the most controversial items in his vast range. Some parents refuse to allow them to be included among gifts, on the grounds that they breed gangsterism and delinquency. Mason disagrees.

"Most of the guns they put out these days haven't any connection with criminals. They're named after such good guys as Gene Autry, Hopalong Cassidy and Dick Tracy. They're all heroes to kids. These guns, believe it or not, really make good citizens. A kid with a gun today wants to be the cop or the cowboy, not the bad guy."

Though Mason gives away thousands of comic books every day, he steadfastly shuns those featuring crime, sex and general bloodshed. "I don't know what effect they have on kids," he says, "so I leave 'em alone."

Mason, who has three children himself, feels there are very few natural-born parents. "We all have to learn about it," he says. "We're raising children to be adults. Being a child is just a phase in life, not a career—even if some parents try to make it that."

It is perfectly all right, says this toy psychologist, to give a child a toy in advance of his years but the reverse is just inviting trouble. If a little girl prefers guns and holsters to dolls, Mason feels that's okay. Similarly, if by his own choice a small boy likes playing with dolls he doesn't need a psychiatrist.

If a certain toy happens to catch Mason's fancy, not matter where he is, he will try it out. Shortly before Christmas several years ago he appeared before the executive of one of the nation's biggest labor unions to preview the toys he intended to give out at the union's Christmas party. It is not mentioned in the official minutes of the meeting, but 10 minutes after he arrived the labor bosses were down on their knees on the floor, playing with toy trains and dolls.

A FEW NIGHTS later as Mason and his staff were working overtime to fill rush orders, he was called to the phone. While an office party was in full swing, the president had shown up with 20 orphan children and there were no presents on hand for them. The names and ages of all the children were recited over the phone to Mason. He jotted them down, then hung up. In less than an hour, wrapped gifts, each bearing the name of one of the orphans, were delivered.

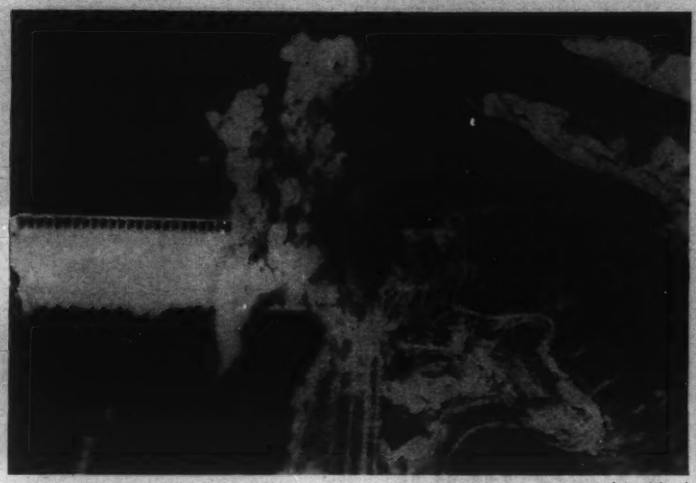
Mason has a normal staff of five which swells to about 50 at Christmas time when all of the season's work falls in a period of about two weeks. It is not unusual then for Mason to be handling 40 parties in a single day. Once, before his business was big enough to handle it, Mason turned down a chance to provide $30,000 worth of presents for a children's party.

The Masons seldom get time for parties, though they met at one, but now and then they go off on a family picnic, arranged by Vera Mason.

Born and educated in Toronto, Jack Mason went north to Kirkland Lake where he worked in the mines during the depression. After a stint in the RCN, he came back to Toronto and went to work for a toy manufacturer. In 1948 he was earning about $5,000 when he got the idea for his unique enterprise.

Though he had just acquired a mortgage-covered house and an unpaid-for son, Mason quit his job. He managed to scrape together $1,500 and opened his first office in his bedroom. Mason Smallwares did a whacking big $1,400 business that first year. But from then on the idea caught on. Eventually he plans a service that will provide all the ingredients of a picnic or party.

—Miller



—International

—Miller

ADMIRAL Turner Joy has long warned that such pressure as bombing Yalu power plants was needed to win a truce. Aneurin Bevan was bitter over U.S. action.

THE WORLD TODAY

The Uproar on the Yalu

by Willson Woodside

IT IS HARD TO SAY whether the explosion was louder on the Yalu River or in Whitehall. Certainly the dissension which the affair revealed between London and Washington greatly weakened the hoped-for effect of the blow on Peking and Moscow. How is it that such an outstandingly successful military blow should have produced such a sharp political boomerang?

It just isn't good enough to say that the whole row was over the U.S. not letting the British know about it in advance, which is what Attlee's motion of censure boiled down to in the end. True, the circumstances of Lord Alexander's visit with his old colleague General Mark Clark in Korea while the blow was being planned, and to the Pentagon just before it was delivered, made this look like a breach of faith until the explanation came through.

According to the researches of the *Christian Science Monitor*, it was assumed in Washington that General Clark had told Field Marshal Alexander about it in Tokyo. General Omar Bradley's office assumed that the State Department would inform the British Embassy, while the three members of the State Department who had been told—after Mr. Acheson emplaned for London—thought that Bradley would have informed the British member of the NATO Standing Group, who has his office in the Pentagon. The *Monitor* calls it a "fabulous merry-go-round of accident."

THE real misunderstanding was between those who believe that, basically, the Communists only understand force and only such military pressure as this blow represented would ever convince them that it would be better to conclude an armistice, and those who believe that to negotiate an armistice you have to go as softly as possible.

Admiral Turner Joy, the chief UN truce negotiator for the past year, had often voiced the former view and it was therefore fairly well-known in the U.S. and in Canada—certainly to readers of this commentary. In Britain, on the other hand, as the *New York Times* reported, "many people believed that a truce actually existed", for the reason that "the Korean War being such an unpleasant subject, the newspapers tended to ignore it." The correspondent might have added that, with a single folded sheet passing for a newspaper these many years, people in Britain are missing much of what goes on in the world.

Having suffered 32,000 casualties since the supposed "truce" began, people in the U.S. could hardly be expected to share that illusion. Baffled by the lack of any clear-cut plan to end this endless war, offended in their pride by the mess-up on Koje Island, and worried by official warnings of the great build-up which the Communists had carried out under cover of the truce talks, the instinctive reaction to the Yalu bombing among Americans was "That's the stuff to give 'em."

THE general reaction in Britain seems to have been that a great risk was taken, without consulting the others who would have to go along for the ride, of extending the war in the Far East and perhaps touching off World War III, and an end had been put to the possibility of negotiating a truce. And there were, as we noted, many people who thought that an actual truce had been breached.

A situation in which many Britons simply don't know the state of affairs in Korea and American generals there don't appreciate the political aspect of their major military decisions (perhaps not having had time yet to read Wilmot) would be bad enough. But then the Labor Party stepped in to make capital of the snafu. Clement Attlee was careful in his handling of the Anglo-American alliance, but anxious to score off the Churchill Government, which has a steadily weakening public support. Aneurin Bevan and his supporters went straight for the United States, saying that the whole difficulty in settling the Korean War is that the U.S. won't admit that a revolution has taken place in China and hence give up its support for the discredited Chiang, and implying that U.S. generals are trigger-happy over the prospect of extending the war.

The Bevanites had to accept, in party caucus, a far milder motion of censure than they wanted, but the caucus vote was indicative of what is happening within the Labor Party as Bevan challenges Attlee more and more openly for the leadership. Only 101 Labor MP's supported Attlee, against 52 for Bevan and 60 or 70 who were present but didn't vote. In the event, Mr. Churchill was sustained in the House by 300 to 270, and with his tributes to the "monumental patience" which the Americans had shown in Korea and the "terrible cost" which they had borne, may have eased some of the bad feeling created by the incident in the U.S. Churchill also seized this timely opportunity to warn the British people that continued criticism of everything the Americans do, or don't do, might bring a sharp reaction of anger among a large section of the American people, of which a candidate for the Presidency might take advantage.

Still, even Mr. Churchill held that the U.S. should have informed Britain in advance of the intention to strike on the Yalu, thus emphasizing once again that this is one of the most sensitive frontiers in the world. There was a world-wide reaction in 1950, when the UN armies approached the Yalu and the Chinese entered Korea in full force; and again in 1951, when General MacArthur proposed to carry the air war beyond the Yalu, and was removed by President Truman.

THE basic concern of other members of the UN team in Korea over the MacArthur affair as of the British in this Yalu bombing incident was that they were, in effect, bound to the wheels of American policy and being carried on, perhaps into full-scale war, without being able to do anything about it. Communist propaganda has not neglected to sharpen this legitimate concern with doubts as to whether the "U.S. militarists" actually want war, and there can be no doubt that this propaganda has unconsciously affected a great many people who are far from being sympathetic to Communist aims.

But I think that the least noticed aspect of this whole Yalu yahoo was the evidence it provided that the Soviets are inclined to treat this sensitive frontier very delicately, too. I have searched for comment by military experts on the failure of the armada of *Mig-15's* stationed just inside Manchuria to rise when our huge force approached the Suiho

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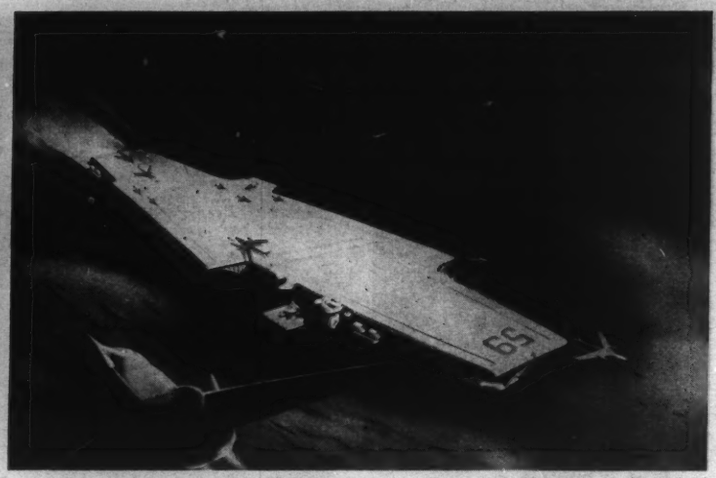

—International

GREAT VALUE of carriers in Korean War, most recently in the Yalu strike, is boost for disputed sister-ship to giant U.S. carrier *Forrestal*, shown by artist.

Dam but found none. How could the *Mig* commanders know that this wasn't a strike at their bases? How could they risk having their planes "Pearl-Harbored"—200 remained on the ground at Antung airbase within sight of our attacking planes—with the certain loss of their own necks? And if they had intelligence of the objective of the raid, how could they be sure this wasn't a plant to cover an attack on their bases, and why did they not muster the hundreds of *Migs* they are claimed to have available in Southern Manchuria to fall on our slower attack-bombers and carrier planes, covered by only 100 *Sabres?*

It just doesn't add up. There is only one satisfactory explanation for the way the *Migs* stayed down even after our planes came in sight, and even when they returned the second day: the enemy air force leaders had orders to avoid anything which could spill the air war over into Manchuria. It had been publicized that General Van Fleet had been granted the right of "limited hot pursuit" of enemy aircraft across the Manchurian border in certain circumstances, and that much discussion had been carried on within U.S. military circles on the growing menace of the enemy's trans-Yalu bases. It was known that a policy of striking back at these bases had been laid down, in case of mass enemy air attacks against our ground forces at the 38th Parallel or, for example, our great supply base of Pusan.

It doesn't make much sense to argue that the enemy would stay down if he suspected that the raid was aimed at his air bases. But it doesn't make much sense that he did, in fact, stay down with our planes buzzing around in hundreds just a few miles away. At Antung 208 *Migs* were sighted on the ground; two rose, but stayed safely on the Manchurian side. It was the same the next day, when a large U.S. carrier air force returned to the North Korean power plants, though not to the one on the Yalu. It is possible that we successfully jammed the enemy radar, but it would seem curious that he only overcame this condition some ten days later when, after the Anglo-American dispute had run its course, it was quite clear that the U.S. would not at this time cross the Yalu. Then he sent up his *Migs*, in the biggest air battle of the Korean War.

In all the welter of speculation about what the Soviets are up to, if the raid on the Yalu had done no more than turn up this one fairly solid indication of present Soviet military policy, it would seem to have been well worth it. Unfortunately, with all the shouting going on, few noticed it.

UPPER AMAZON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

up their sons to be *doctores* (clerks or professional men), and find themselves in a bewildering world of hooting taxis, clanking tramcars, tall buildings, electric signs with words they cannot read, and more people than they have ever seen in their lives —black people, brown people, white people, yellow people, hurrying along the pavements, whirling by on crowded buses, and taking no notice of the new arrivals at all.

And soon these new arrivals from the Highlands will find out other things about the city which nobody had told them. They will find that, even for the people who already live there, Lima has not enough houses, not enough food, not enough milk, not enough medical facilities, not enough jobs, not enough transportation, not enough schools, not enough anything. They will also find that the Limeños have not much time to bother about them.

The newspaper *La Prensa* editorializes on the problem: "From day to day there continues to pour into our capital a terrible, slow invasion, this mass of beings without horizons, without future, without a tomorrow, attracted by the lights of a city, which has become a dream in their hearts, full of motor cars, electric lights, and radio stations, but which is almost always converted for them into a reality of subhuman existence, of the cough which brings up blood and of the iron bars of the prison."

The authorities plan to modernize the country's agriculture. But plans are slow of realization, and the Indians, after hundreds of years of poverty, have at last become impatient.

LONDON LETTER

FILLING CHURCHILL'S SHOES

by the Political Correspondent of the London "Observer"

London.

CONSERVATIVE back-benchers have become touchy and rebellious. The Government seems to them to be offering an unbalanced diet of gruel and caviar.

The point has been admirably put by Mr. Aubrey Jones, a Conservative MP. "For the time being," he said, "but for the time being only, the Government has restored confidence. Now it has to do more: it has to prove that the confidence is justified.

"How can it best be done? Certainly not by tacking from severity to softness and back again. Either the Government can do what it thinks right in the country's interest or it can do what it is told the country likes.

"If it just does the second, not only Britain will go down: the Conservative Party will go down, too, for Labor will outbid it every time. The alternative is that the Government must steer a straight, even at times a severe, course, and the party must see that it does not waver."

These words faithfully express the attitude of many moderate Conservatives in the House. Some of them have reacted as one might have expected—they are saying that Mr. Churchill is the real cause of all the indecision. Certainly Mr. Churchill must take part of the blame if the Government has been weak and vacillating, for there has never been a Premier who has dominated his colleagues as he has done.

THERE ARE OTHERS who blame the Chief Whip, Mr. Buchan-Hepburn, whose good looks and splendid clothes have earned him the name of "the ageing peacock" among the more friendly of his followers.

Mr. Buchan-Hepburn is not always a happy figure in the House. He believes in fighting wars according to the drillbook, and his bewilderment knows no bounds when the enemy caddishly answers one of his gambits by an unorthodox manoeuvre.

Up to now Ministers cannot be said to have handled their rank and file very cleverly. No real attempt has been made to explain policy. Whenever the snarling off-stage has penetrated to the Cabinet, the usual decision seems to have been to feed the back-benchers with an overlord. The genial and gracious Lord Leathers will probably never be the same since he went through this hair-raising experience.

When he first took office he let it be known that he was no mere party politician: he was so far above the battle that he was like a messenger from another planet. The poor man knows better now. It is reported that since he met the 1922 Committee he has become hopelessly gun-shy.

The question is what importance should be given to the mutterings of the rank and file. Very little, if one is thinking of a revolt in Labor Party terms.

It is true that in the last few weeks there have been signs of a new pressure group. The balance of payments, they say, is the only reality, and they have gone on to argue that the Government should scrap the housing target of 300,000 houses. Nor is that all. In the interest of national unity the Government should abandon its plans to denationalize steel and road transport. So far as one can judge there is no evidence that there is any general support for these views.

THEN there have been dark whispers against Mr. Churchill—he must go by the autumn; a deputation should wait on him. Once again there is no evidence that this need be taken very seriously.

Mr. Churchill no doubt has his faults, but he is still a giant and makes many of his colleagues look like pygmies. There are, too, some MP's who are by no means certain that Mr. Eden would be an improvement, even though supported by Mr. Butler and Mr. Macmillan. For the crisis in the Conservative Party is not only over policy, but also over men, and Mr. Eden's personal entourage hardly encourages the belief that he is a good judge of character.

There are other reasons why one should discount these genteel plottings. The Conservatives are not given to revolts. There have been only three serious ones since the First World War, and even one of those was a failure, though it was led by Mr. Churchill himself. There is no budding Churchill among the present back-benchers. One could go further. Perhaps the only man who could be a real threat is the kindly, upright Mr. Assheton, and one could as soon think of a lamb turning to cannibalism as Mr. Assheton becoming a Conservative Jacobin.*

BUT although it is impossible to believe in any organized rebellion—at least, at the moment—it does not follow that Mr. Churchill can entirely ignore the genuine disquiet among his rank and file. There is always the chance of an accidental explosion if the Prime Minister allows things to drift too far.

Mr. Churchill will remember how the Abdication crisis arose—it was set off by the Bishop of Bradford in what was intended to be an innocent sermon. There is always the chance that one day an obscure MP will get up and publicly attack the leadership. But the danger will not, one feels, be acute until the rank and file find the situation has become intolerable—and that point has certainly not yet been reached.

*Mr. Ralph Assheton was chairman of the Conservative Party organization up to the great defeat of 1945, after which he was displaced by Lord Woolton. His friends resented his omission from the Churchill cabinet formed last October.

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

long-feared resurgence of U.S. protectionism has been showing results. Instead of letting the vicious "Andresen amendment" die at the end of June, the Congress has renewed it with one modification. It is the provision which restricts imports of dairy products to a quota at the 1949 level. It was a flat violation of U.S. obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. And it still is. In its new form the Administration may increase the quota by 15 per cent if it is jeopardizing U.S. relations with friendly countries. But the 15 per cent has little practical importance and it does nothing to change the evil principles.

The Congress has also dealt a blow to the hopes of all the people interested in trade by shelving the Customs Simplification Bill. The bill would not have cured all the arbitrary customs practices which can make the import of goods into the U.S. into a kind of lottery; but it would have ameliorated some of them. Canada had been hoping for it for years. But the Congress didn't get around to doing anything.

The one hopeful action was the long-delayed but satisfactory decision of the U.S. Tariff Commission on motor-cycles. The U.S. motor-cycle industry had been trying to invoke "escape clauses" to get the tariff raised on British motor-cycles which were having a modest success in the U.S. market. It was only one of a large number of appeals to the Commission for increased protection. By throwing it out the Commission has done something to reassure importers, and given a good augury for pending appeals including one on frozen fish from Canada.

But all in all the best we can hope for in U.S. tariffs seems to be that the post-war gains may be held. Even this will be an uphill battle, and it's not much use hoping for any further early advance towards the low tariff policy which is the only defensible and logical policy for the world's greatest creditor.

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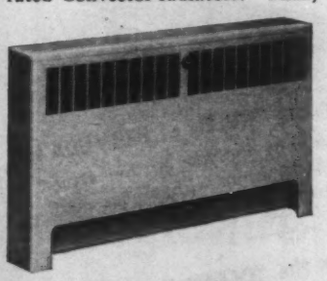

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"O Canada": Tinkering

Reprinted from The Peterborough Examiner.

THE Vancouver *Province* recently held a contest for a new set of words for Calixa Lavallee's tune for "O Canada". The newspaper was apparently moved by a belief that many Canadians are dissatisfied with the present words. Here is the first verse of the winner, the work of a Mrs. Isa Grindlay Jackson:

O Canada, dear country of our birth!
Mighty among the nations of the earth!
Our loyalty shall be thy strength
And down the years to be,
With boundless faith, O Canada,
We pledge our all to thee.
Chorus
O Canada; glorious and free!
We pledge our all to serve and honor thee
O Canada, to serve and honor thee.

This is not bad, but we question whether it is so much better than the present words that it will be widely adopted.

People who fuss about the words of "O Canada" do not, in our opinion, take sufficient account of the magical effect of time, which makes almost any set of words for a national song dear and hallowed. The words of "God Save the Queen"—still our national anthem, by the way—are doggerel; if they were offered by a modern writer as the words of a national anthem they would be laughed at for their bad rhymes, savage ideas (in the famous second verse) and general ineptitude. But time has ennobled them. Given time, the same magic of ennoblement will transform the words of "O Canada".

While on this theme, we should like to confute the musicians who often write that Lavallee's tune parrots a march from Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. We know this march well, and while it is true that the opening phrase of Lavallee's composition bears some resemblance to Mozart's the similarity is a far-fetched one. The tune, as we have frequently pointed out, breaks down badly in the middle section, but as national airs go it is by no means bad.

Give the words and tune of "O Canada" time to gather moss. Time will do all that is necessary for them.

WHAT MAY WE READ?

The Problem of Book Censorship

by J. F. Swayze

"WE ARE PUZZLED and depressed," said John Baker recently. In an editorial in *Readers' News*, he admitted to being impatient with the critics who were dissatisfied with his book selections. In his concluding sentence, which I have quoted, he used the editorial we, but he speaks for me.

Censorship is much in the air these days, and in this country we have but little experience to guide us. Precedent, which is a very useful device for lawyers, is a fatal will-of-the-wisp for amateur censors. There is an apparent need to rid our house of termites, but there is no necessity to burn down the house in an excess of zeal.

I do not agree at all with those American critics who maintain that Norman Mailer's "The Naked and The Dead" is the best war novel of our time. I have in mind three which I believe I could demonstrate to be superior. Yet the American novel serves as an example of the difficulties that face all would-be censors; it was on our proscribed list.

Public libraries have kept the novel on the reserved shelves, when they stocked it, lending it only to those whose morals were above reproach or beyond redemption. The late W. J. Sykes, at one time Chief Librarian of the city of Ottawa, had a nice sense of humor; he kept the livelier and saltier classics on the open shelves but under "Essays". There is something furtive about shelves labelled "Not for general circulation", but if librarians conceive their roles to be custodians of the public's morals, such shelves are one solution to the problem. Yet the particular novel is openly on sale in store windows.

Words bother people. Words shock us when we see them in print. Though they may be chalked on the nearest fence, we shut our minds to them and pass by like the Levite avoiding a certain man on the road to Jericho. Face to face with a word that in childhood we were taught was bad, we shy away, offended beyond measure. We resent it as an intruder invading our privacy. Like all offended and emotionally disturbed people, we often quite unreasonably blame the most available person below us in the "peck order" of our society. We pillory many an author for daring to use words which we used in our uncivilized youth. I suppose that it is an unconscious imitation of our parents rather than a guilt complex.

Fashions in propriety change. Chaucer used the very words for humorous effect that his critics blame Mr. Baker, the editor, for permitting to see the light of day in the books that he sponsors. Queen Elizabeth Tudor had a vocabulary as robust as her father's: indeed it was his. Some of Shakespeare's plays would be raided by the police if performed as he wrote them. Richard Burton was courtmartialed by the British Army for using in his translation of "The Arabian Nights" words which Boccaccio had used acceptably. That Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" should be rewritten for children and unread in the original is one of the ironies of literature. H. L. Mencken counted and filed all the unprintable words that are to be found by diligent readers of the Bible. It may be noted in passing that short and snappy sermons in Bibleless pews have cut down Biblical literacy to the vanishing point.

Pornography should be cleaned out. The Morality Squad of any police force knows best what to do about indecent picture cards and typewritten sheets of obscenity peddled to school boys. The trouble really begins when zealous amateurs take over police work. Confusing prejudices with right and wrong, they lay about them manfully, felling friend and foe alike.

There are standards of literacy and style, of arrangement and intent, by which a novelist may be judged. "The Naked and The Dead" is not a bad book because the author reports his soldiers' talk as frankly as though he

had picked it up with a candid microphone any more than it would be a good book had all the "words" been blue-pencilled by a cautious editor.

A "war comic" pictures in its current issue the thrills of killing orientals for the sheer love of killing. This comic shocked me more when I took it away, temporarily, from a boy in school than the novel had done. Yet the comic had been screened and passed as fit for the consumption of children; there was not a bad word in the issue. Censorship, then, poses problems that call for expert judgment.

The three better war novels are "From The City, From The Plough" and "There's No Home", both by Alexander Baron, and "The Trap" by Dan Billany. I think that I could prove to my own satisfaction that they are superior to the American novel in style, in depth of understanding, in subtlety of characterization, in their wealth of shrewdly observed and selected detail, in their handling of bared emotions. Yet all three English novels are open to the same objection, Chaucerian English!

Dan Billany wrote his book in an Italian concentration camp and got it smuggled out before he was shot. *He* won't offend again! Alexander Baron wrote passages so poignant that his battle episodes are as unbearable as the last scene in "Lear", for many of the same reasons. Both men have the reporter's ear for idiom. Should they be condemned because they report as honestly as they can? Clearly, if there is to be fairness, competent judges should screen our reading for us, if we must have state censorship at all. Then, as John Baker pleads, the judges should be free from the abuse heaped upon them.

I have a suggestion. It will not be acceptable, I greatly fear. Yet it has two advantages. It eliminates the present situation of censorship by a civil servant, and it lifts the whole matter to a high enough plane. Let us give a fifth task to the Canada Council.

The Canada Council has four assignments proposed for it by the Massey Commission: to stimulate and help voluntary organizations in the fields of Arts, Letters, Humanities, and Social Sciences; to foster Canada's cultural relations abroad; to act as a national commission for Unesco; to administer a system of scholarships.

Let us ask the Council to foster Canada's cultural relations at home by assuming the duties of censorship. Such a charge would provide a nation-wide survey of our cultural fare by competent critics.

Mrs. Grundy could then go back to her over-the-fence gossip; the Senate Committee on Filthy Literature could go on indefinitely without the obligation ever to report; citizens' groups who want to raise the standard of children's reading by telling the youngsters what they cannot read could then resume their studies of uncoloured butter substitutes. And John Baker and I would be less puzzled and depressed by the willingness of novel readers to be the watchmen and warders of the public morals.

J. F. SWAYZE *is Director of English in an Ottawa secondary school.*

MUSIC

NEW RECORD RELEASES

SYMPHONIC VARIATIONS — *Franck.* Next to the all-but-unobtainable *Columbia* version on 78 with Gieseking and the late Sir Henry Wood, this rendition with Geza Anda and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra is the best. It has the same delicacy and spaciousness of the old version, almost the same intensity of feeling. On the other side a good if somewhat workhorse treatment of Brahm's Variations on a Theme by Haydn by the Wurtemburg State Orchestra under Ferdinand Leitner. Recording: excellent. (*Decca—DL-9542.*)

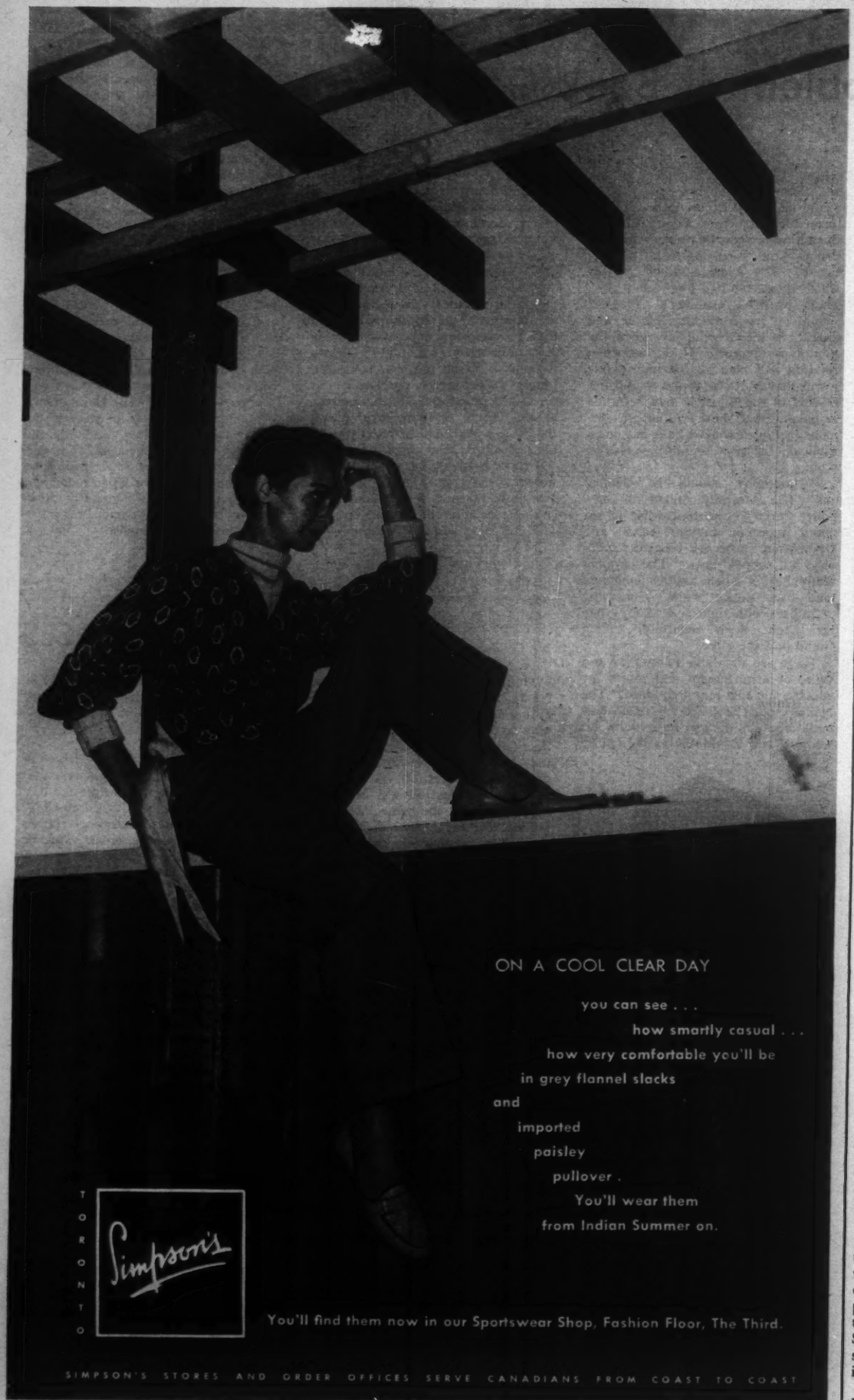
CONCERTO NO. 5 IN E-FLAT MAJOR ("Emperor") — *Beethoven.* Superbly recorded, Rudolf Serkin's majestic interpretation is beautifully underscored by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Ormandy. Serkin's vigor and masterly control imparts a kind of excitement only matched by Schnabel's classic version with the Philharmonic Orchestra on HMV. (*Columbia—ML54373.*)

DEATH VALLEY SUITE—*Ferde Grofé.* Moderately strident harmonies, marked rhythms and bleak tonal phases highlight this programmatic suite, here conducted by the composer. It was commissioned by the Death Valley Association to mark the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the wild desert area. (*Capitol—H271.*)

THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD SUITE—*Handel.* Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, re-recorded and matching the 78 version that was in itself a centrepiece in every good collection. On the other side Haydn's Symphony No. 93 as a bonus, to make this an extraordinary item for an LP library. Recording: excellent. (*Columbia—ML54374.*)

A CEREMONY OF CAROLS—*Britten.* A third recording of the Ceremony in the last four years, this time the boys of the Washington Cathedral Choir. Some of the most charmingly atmospheric Christmastide music available, beautifully recorded. On the opposite side, the Te Deum in C major and Hymn to St. Cecilia, the first by the Washington Cathedral Choir, the latter by the Chamber Chorus of Washington. These are both "first recordings" and with the Ceremony, present Benjamin Britten at his most sophisticated. (*WCFM-LP—11.*)

SYMPHONY NO. 4—*Dvorak.* One of the many descriptive words that could be applied to the latest (of three in as many years) recording of this work by the Concertgebuow Orchestra of Amsterdam under George Szell is "spirited". This version is somewhat less romantic in feeling than is Bruno Walter's interpretation on *Columbia* but the rather more reflective tone of Szell's may better realize the composer's intention. Recording: good. (*London—LLP488.*)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FILMS

FULL TRADITION

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN "ROBIN HOOD" Walt Disney abandons his drawing board and tries his hand at a production that is, in the screen sense, completely traditional. The latest Disney is a straightforward action picture with none of the violent improvisations that delight Disney followers almost as much as they outrage the traditionalists. Filmed in technicolor against an authentic English background, it is about equally faithful to the Robin Hood legend and to the special anachronisms introduced by its predecessors.

Most of the famous ballad incidents are included here—the stave-encounter of Robin Hood and Little John on the bridge, the ferrying of Friar Tuck across the river, etc.—and the cast, with the exception of Maid Marion (Joan Rice) looks authentic enough to have come out of a child's picture book. Richard Todd is a stripling Robin Hood, not quite so dashing as his predecessors Douglas Fairbanks and Errol Flynn, but lively and engaging.

JAMES Robertson Justice as Little John and John Hayter as Friar Tuck are exactly right and so is Patrick Barr, whose golden-bearded Richard Coeur de Lion has an air of legendary kingliness. Martita Hunt as Queen Eleanor might have stepped straight out of a mediaeval tapestry. It takes little effort of the imagination to place any of these people in Sherwood Forest in the twelfth century; and if Joan Rice's Maid Marion looks as though she had stepped off the cover of *Mademoiselle*, summer sports edition, this too is a part of tradition—screen tradition—and inviolable in its own fashion.

Most of the action in "Robin Hood" takes place in Sherwood Forest. But there are town scenes as well and moated castle settings, all strictly documented and mediaeval. Producer Disney has taken great pains with his historical background, and with his costumes which are often heraldic in their splendor. But he has seen to it that pageantry doesn't get in the way of more active entertainment.

It is an old complaint, but still I think a valid one, that while a producer will lavish infinite care and research on the detail of period settings he is willing to take his dialogue as he finds it, and usually finds it in any period that comes handy. Most of the dialogue in "Robin Hood" sounds as though it had been hastily scribbled into the action-script between shootings, (*e.g.* "Cupid's arrow has found its mark". "Now, just what do you think *you're* doing?", etc.) While it would probably be unbearably tedious to a modern audience if the people in "Robin Hood" conversed in the stately period style of Sir Walter Scott's characters it should be possible to avoid these wilder swings in idiom.

It should be, but apparently it isn't. Hollywood has developed a wonder-

ful eye over the past half-century, but it retains its notoriously bad ear for speech. The anachronisms that turn up on the sound track would be as unthinkable, in terms of visual imagery, as a snap brim hat riding a mediaeval jerkin. But this doesn't trouble the Industry, which figures on keeping the audience too busily occupied with sight to be critical of sound. So dialogue here, as in most period pictures, is merely an accepted screen convention, along with the twentieth-century heroine who bounces into the twelfth-century action demanding, "Now just what do you think *you're* doing?"

"JEANIE with the Light Brown Hair" invents an episode in the life of Composer Stephen Foster to account for the composition of the title-song—he is in love with a heartless blonde but can't finish his lyric till he realizes it should actually be addressed to Jeanie instead of golden Inez. Fortunately the line scans just as well both ways.

A whole Foster album is presented here—"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming", "Oh! Susannah!", "Campdown Races", "Nelly Bly", "Old Folks at Home", "Beautiful Dreamer". These are worth hearing in spite of a film that embraces ardently every cliché known to film musical biography. Ray Middleton plays the composer's role and he is bouncingly supported by Eileen Christie as Jeanie. The rest of the cast, which includes Murid Lawrance and Rex Allen, presents the advantages, along with the special disadvantages, of a group who are on hand primarily because they can sing.

"SKIRTS AHOY" presents Esther Williams as a girl who deserts her bridegroom at the altar, Joan Evans as a girl who is deserted by hers, and Vivian Blaine as a girl in general need of any man at all. All three sign up with the U.S. Navy Waves and find their emotional outlet in dancing, singing, dating, swimming and whatever other activities (unspecified) are needed for the defence of the U.S.A.

Naturally Miss Williams' studio doesn't allow itself to get too far from its central idea, which is that Esther Williams in swimming is the prettiest sight the screen has to offer. So we have the star becomingly displayed in a tank, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with a pair of five-year-old prodigies who can stay under water almost as long as Esther herself. This is probably the best part of a film which is conspicuously weak in plot, motivation, suspense, characterization, melody and comedy.

STRATFORD FESTIVAL

Bard in Ontario

by Margaret Ness

STRATFORD hopes to have a Shakespeare out-of-doors Festival next summer with Canadian actors and, perhaps, English stars.

What has Stratford, Ont., to offer such a Festival, except of course, the natural advantage of its name? It has three men with vision. Tom Orr, back at the turn of the century, saw the scenic possibility of a planned town. As a result of his vision, Stratford not only has a park running along the Avon river, with a Shakespearean garden complete with a bust of the Bard by Cleeve Horne, small islands and swans — but also Queen's Park. This is a natural amphitheatre for a 15,000 audience.

The other men are Tom Patterson and the Mayor, David Simpson. Patterson is an old Stratfordite, now in Toronto as an associate editor of *Civic Administration*. Over a year ago he and the Mayor met at a convention in Winnipeg. They got to talking about Stratford and the Festival idea emerged full blown.

But what about selling it to the local Stratford "man in the street"? The plan went over big, with laborers, painters, plumbers, lawyers, and doctors. With the blessing of City Council, the Chamber of Commerce chose a Festival Committee and the Shakespearean Festival was on its way.

However, there were still lingering doubts about the practibility of the project. Top ranking advice was sought from Tyrone Guthrie, last year's Old Vic producer. Through the good offices of Dora Mavor Moore of Toronto's New Play Society, Guthrie is now in Stratford. If he approves the project, he may be persuaded to come back next year and direct it.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE LITERATURE OF ANGUISH

THE MAN OUTSIDE—by Wolfgang Borchert —*Ryerson*—$3.00.

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WOLFGANG BORCHERT was 20 years of age when he was sent to the Russian Front in World War II. He was by nature a poet, less concerned with the viciousness of the German war machine than with the deeper horror of war itself, and impatient of the smaller issues raised by politics and ideology.

He had besides a terrible articulateness, and when he had been wounded and repatriated his private letters involved him with the authorities and earned him six months' imprisonment in solitary confinement. Because of his youth this sentence was later "commuted" to service once more on the Russian front. Before long he was imprisoned again and though he survived the War it was only to die two years later in a Swiss sanatorium.

Nevertheless young Borchert contrived to make himself heard. His poetic drama, "The Man Outside", made him famous throughout Germany, the fame arriving with the play's première on the day before the author's death. The drama, together with thirty-nine of his shorter sketches and stories has now been produced in English translation and in a single volume entitled "The Man Outside". The collection indicates an extraordinary talent, completely developed and at the same time profoundly distorted by the abnormality of his life and period.

"The Man Outside" belongs to the literature of anguish. The Borchert hero is condemned to exist outside all the safeguards the human spirit has raised against desolation, and is denied even the privilege of escape by suicide from a world he never made. Yet the work is fitfully lit by a queer humor, and even by a perverse belief in what is described as "otherness"—the otherness of hope, of courage and beauty and the inextinguishable dream in man's spirit.

Few of the sketches contained here have anything but the loosest claim to fiction. Borchert's hero is Borchert the author, stumbling through chaos and ruin and calling on a God as impotent and despairing as himself. The other characters have the large vague outline of allegory. It is the spiritual and physical shambles of Germany that dominates "The Man Outside" and this rather than the human figures has a terrible and penetrating reality.

In "There's Only One Thing", with which the book concludes, the author presents as a solution the affirmative No—a No to all the forces and weapons that create war and war creates. Yet the search goes on and the answer, as Borchert recognizes, lies deeper than such practical-impractical solutions. It is contained for him in the two lines that precede the stories—

> "Who then will support us?
> God?"

The Tangled Skein

THE WALNUT TREES OF ALTENBURG — by André Malraux — *Lehmann, Longmans, Green*—$2.50.

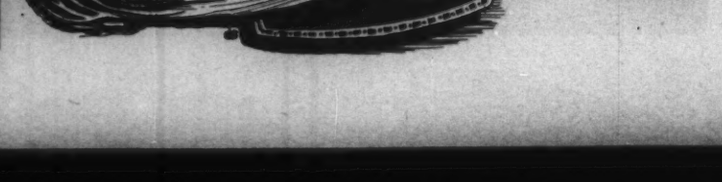
by J. L. Charlesworth

THIS WORK of André Malraux is less interesting as a novel than as an attempt to formulate a philosophy to fit the chaos that has succeeded European civilization.

As a novel, the book is rather formless, not telling a single story explicitly, but sketching indirectly fragments of many stories and leaving it to the imagination of a sympathetic reader to fill in details as he may please. Thus the narrator, an Alsatian named Berger (the name Malraux himself assumed when he was fighting with the French Resistance) is a French officer, but his father has been a German officer during the war of 1914-18. The change in family allegiance is possible, but the book supplies nothing to fill the gap between the two wars. On the surface, the main story is a comparison of the experiences of father and son during the two wars.

One may guess that the two points of view were deliberately chosen to establish the author as a European rather than as a Frenchman or German. He writes of both races sympathetically and without nationalistic patriotism. As a humanitarian, he is more concerned with showing the horror and futility of war than with discussing its causes or apportioning blame.

In describing battle scenes Malraux is able to convey the horror to his readers with the intensity of a nightmare. His vividness is most in evidence in the accounts of a successful German gas attack in World War I and an unsuccessful French tank action in World War II. The human revulsion from mechanical death is identical in both winners and losers.



Paper Puppets

WINDOM'S WAY—by James Ramsey Ullman —*Longmans, Green*—$3.75.

by John L. Watson

THIS NOVEL preaches decency, kindliness, racial tolerance, social democracy and freedom of thought, speech and action; it attacks cruelty, bigotry, Fascism, Communism and all forms of enslavement. It ought therefore to be a good book, since it advocates good ideas and deplores bad ones; but regrettably, like so many obviously good people, it is very dull.

Alec Windom is an American doctor who forsakes a lucrative Park Avenue practice to minister to the natives in a small Southeast Asian village. He must struggle not only with disease and poverty but with a corrupt national government, a tradition of white overlordship and the ever-present threat of Communism. His opponents are Schusterman, the vicious plantation manager, and Bilko his brutal bully-boy, Colonel Hasbrook, a U.S. army officer with a gook complex, Belhedron, a reactionary government official, and Lee, his own brittle, bottle-happy wife. His allies are Anna Vidal, a devoted native nurse, and Kosti, a lithe, long-legged little boy who behaves as small boys often do in fiction but never in real life.

Every one of these characters is a symbol, as is Dr. Windom himself, and all of them act out their parts in strict conformity with their symbolic significance. Each of them is correctly drawn but there is not one of them who could not be poked through with a sharp pencil. They are paper puppets and the setting against which they perform their stereotyped actions is only painted scenery. The whole book, in fact, is merely a signboard on which a perfectly obvious message is printed in showcard colors.

Satanic Satire

WISE BLOOD — by Flannery O'Connor — *McLeod*—$3.75.

by Melwyn Breen

THIS IS A bizarre, terrifying and yet often hilarious novel in the tradition of the early Evelyn Waugh or Ronald Firbank. Miss O'Connor's theme is religion and her book is a sort of allegory on the fate of religion in the modern world. Since there are so many sects, such a division between one believer and another, she seems to state, why should there not be a "Church Without Christ"?

To found this church, Hazel Motes, a Tennessee farmboy half-savage, gaunt and moody, begins street-preaching as an anti-Christ evangelist-

in-reverse. His only convert is an amiable sharpster named Onnie Jay Holy, who starts a Church Without Christ in competition and takes in money from converts. Linked with Hazel is a dimwit zoo-attendant named Enoch Emery, who steals a three-foot shrunken mummy from a museum in a diabolic satire on the manger-story.

All this is close to blasphemy because it is easy to trace a parody of Christianity in the book. But the author's purpose is a deadly serious one —to demonstrate how religion itself is parodied by evangelical preachers with banjo quartets, uniforms, cornet soloists and cheap sensationalism. To sting home her points, Miss O'Connor writes in an icy, stripped style that is nevertheless enormously capable of carrying sharply funny description. It's also a deadpan style that puts across a scene between Enoch Emery and a man in a gorilla suit that is just as funny—to choose a random comparison—as the prize-day scene in Waugh's "Decline and Fall."

The book is thus both highly entertaining and also horrifying—much, one supposes, as are the glorified minstrel shows that combine religious revelation, hell-fire and acrobats.

New Color Bar

THE HIDDEN FLOWER—by Pearl S. Buck—*Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

by Hal Tracey

MISCEGENATION has always had fascinating overtones for authors, because of the complex social and emotional tangles it can involve. Pearl Buck in her latest book hasn't solved any of the problems — she merely pins her hopes on the future—but neither has she compromised with reality to provide a happy ending and reading which is merely pleasant.

Josui Sakai is an American-born Japanese girl who is transplanted to Japan when her father refuses to be locked up in a concentration camp during the war. Lieut. Allen Kennedy meets her, falls in love with her, and is married to her in a Buddhist wedding ceremony.

When he brings her to America, he contends with his mother's enmity towards the girl, and finally moves to New York with her, where they attempt to live a happy life. But a mother with the laws of Virginia forbidding miscegenation behind her, the conflict of home with marriage ties, and the prospect of a considerable heritage, unite to pull Allen away from his bride, back to his mother. When he goes home for Christmas without her, Josui leaves him, pregnant though she is.

She has her baby, and the woman doctor who delivers her, a Jewish refugee from Germany, takes it to her home, struck with the superiority of the tiny being, product of two races.

Pearl Buck seems to sum the situation up, in effect, as a mess made by this generation to be straightened out by the next, which seems to be putting a rather heavy load on the shoulders of its members. But she has drawn attention to a very real and pressing problem that besets Americans in Japan—the fate of the Japanese war bride. This, because of laws drawn up primarily for Negroes, is very different from the problems faced by war brides from any of the other countries that fell within the Allied scope.

Theory of History

SEVEN CAESARS' RANSOMS—by Munro MacLennan—*Saunders—$3.25.*

by B. K. Sandwell

THIS VOLUME by a highly-placed civil servant and president of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Authors' Association is described as "a dramatic poem in three acts", from which it appears that it is not intended for the stage. This is just as well, for half of its scenes are written in the seven-foot rhymed verse of Macaulay's "Spanish Armada", a metre so insistent and monotonous in its beat that it could not be recited for more than a few minutes without losing all effect of reality. It is apparently employed here to distinguish the lighter scenes from those of deeper dramatic import, which are done in pentameter. Both types are handled with good musical effect and considerable dramatic feeling.

The drama deals with the conquest of Rome by Alaric the Goth, and quite a large gallery of character portraits is drawn with a skilful and sympathetic brush, some of them Roman Christians, some pagans and a few barbarians. The author has made a profound study of the social psychology of the period, and of the entangling net which prevented all freedom of personal action by even the noblest spirits of the Roman world. He has the interesting theory that if Alaric had lived to carry out his design of rejuvenating the Empire the control of the world might not have shifted from the Latin to the Teutonic nations.

The book gives evidence of great talent, industry and purpose. A conviction that the closest drama is not in the present day an effective art form prevents this reviewer from being even more enthusiastic about it.

The Restless Spirit

JOHN SLOAN — by Lloyd Goodrich — *Macmillan—$3.50.*

by Paul Duval

UNTIL his death in 1951, John Sloan was one of the foremost leaders that the American art world had so far seen. As a member of the turn-of-the-century group of realists known as the "Ashcan School", he became as famous as a revolutionary in the United States as the members of the Group of Seven were later to become in Canada.

Sloan was a prolific producer: he created etchings, lithographs, illustrations, cartoons and paintings. An experimentalist to the end, his last years were spent evolving a new technique of painting in oil and tempera. In undertaking this biographical and critical study of one of American art's most beloved figures, Lloyd Goodrich has attempted to give some brief notion of the impact of Sloan upon 50 years of American creative life. Goodrich's own affection for the American scene and deep knowledge of New World painting are apparent throughout this brief lucid biography.

Although it is not as comprehensive a work as his two earlier volumes on the great Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins, Goodrich's "Sloan" nevertheless fills an important gap in surveys of American art. The volume's extensive illustrations, in color and black and white, graphically reveal the independent spirit of the book's subject, who once remarked when asked about the formation of an official Ministry of Fine Arts: "Sure, it's a great idea—then we'd know where the enemy is."

Writers & Writing

A FRIEND, who shall be nameless, has been working for a number of years on a book dealing with some colorful characters out of our own Canadian History. It required much research and she had never run into another book which "fictionized" this particular period. Finally, she took it to a publisher and, within a few days, unsolicited, he had received another full-length book manuscript dealing with same group of characters in same period Canadiana. What to do? He's reading both manuscripts now.

■ Speaking of books dealing with Canada, MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL has signed contract to do Book on Ontario which will become a book to put on your shelf holding the other volumes on provinces. Books on Ontario have been written before; we think of Katherine Hale's classic at once, but industrial and other developments, especially in North Country, have reached giant proportions in recent years.

Marjorie is gathering material and she and husband Dr. Angus Campbell, soon leave for points North.

■ From Clarke, Irwin—a new volume of inspiring sermons, "Lord of All Life" by Rev. A. IAN BURNETT, minister St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, Ottawa. It's July selection Religious Book Club, New York. American edition, printed in Canada, is just out: Rinehart & Company, New York.

1943: Dr. Burnett given unanimous call to famous Ottawa Church: among members late Prime Minister MACKENZIE KING, and present Queen of Netherlands, then PRINCESS JULIANA.

■ This makes two reminders of Princess Juliana, whom we often saw in Ottawa during the war. The other reminder? We've just finished reading the Doubleday gem, ANNE FRANK'S "Diary of a Young Girl", wherein she made several affectionate references to the Dutch Royal Family.

This Diary is an almost unbelievably penetrable document of adolescence. Aged thirteen to fifteen, she wrote from abandoned half of an office building in Amsterdam where she was in hiding with her family when the Nazis rode into Holland clearing out the Jews. Among observations about writing, are:

"'Eva's Dream' is my best fairy tale, and the queer thing about it is that I don't know where it comes from."

"I am the best and sharpest critic of my own work. I know myself what is and what is not well written. Anyone who doesn't write doesn't know how wonderful it is."

". . . Whether I have real talent remains to be seen."

Hollywood producers are now vieing for the movie rights of Anne Frank's diary. —*Rica*

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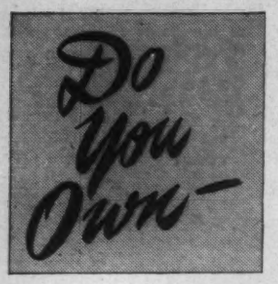

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U.S. BUSINESS

CUSTOMS REFORM SHELVED

by R. L. Hoadley

ALL HOPE of customs reform this year has been dashed by the decision of a Senate committee to postpone action indefinitely on the House-approved Customs Simplification bill. Thus the greatest American barrier against imports from Canada and elsewhere will continue for another year. Unless, that is, by some miracle Senators are dynamited into action on the measure.

The saddest part of the whole business is the way the bill was pigeonholed at this late date. A spokesman for the Senate Finance Committee said the lawmakers found they did not have sufficient time to study the reform bill. As a matter of fact, customs reform has been under study ever since the last tariff act was enacted in 1930. Nearly every important business group is on record as favoring it. It was felt that 1952 was the year of action when the customs red tape that has grown up under the 26 tariff laws enacted since 1789 could be untangled.

After extended hearings the customs bill cleared the Lower House before Congress adjourned last fall. But the Senate committee put off hearings on the measure until the present session of Congress was nearly three months old. Then nearly all controversial provisions were eliminated to speed its enactment.

Refusal of the Senate group to take action now can be interpreted as recognition that the bill would have met too much opposition on the floor of the Senate to permit its passage during the closing days of this Congress. It should be noted, also, that since the favorable House vote on the bill last fall, protectionist sentiment has been increasing in Congress.

IT WILL be recalled that the U.S. promised at the 1947 Geneva trade parley to simplify its customs regulations; later on, at the London economic conference with Canada and Great Britain, assurances were given that the U.S. would proceed to modify its "invisible tariff". Since then the U.S. has made whatever changes could be made without legislative action.

Among the more important changes which the bill would have made in customs procedure was a provision to establish the export value of imports as the preferred value for fixing customs duties. The U.S. system of valuation has been denounced many times right here in the States as "complicated, arbitrary and out-of-date."

Other changes would have provided a simpler method of converting foreign currencies for duty purposes, reformed procedures for the amendment of entries and for the payment of duties on under-valued merchandise and extension of the provisions for simplified entry.

If the bill is allowed to die at this session, it will have to be introduced all over again as a new bill in the 1953 Congress. A new bill will have to start on its weary way towards enactment, entailing hearings in both Houses. In other words, the bill will have to start again from scratch.

The only hope left for customs reform advocates—and it is only a thin reed to stand on—is that Congress may be called back to Washington later in the summer. This might breathe new life into several measures facing death when Congress quits. Four years ago President Truman provided the precedent for such a step. Both customs reform and the St. Lawrence Seaway might conceivably get a new lease on life if the present Congress is called back into special session. But the chances of such a late summer or fall session seem very slight.

U.K. BUSINESS

WAGE CLAIMS vs BUTLER

by John L. Marston

BRITAIN'S balance of payments problem—a deficit currently of something like £300 million a year— has until recently been considered in terms of reducing imports and of expanding supplies for export. Insistent wage demands are now seen as an essential element in the position.

Economists have never agreed that the population, or any section of it, is "entitled" to any specifiable standard of living. They have, indeed, argued that a country which is chronically importing more than it is paying for with exports is, *prima facie*, living too well. It is a well-understood fact, however, that, when living costs rise, all those who are in a position to force their incomes higher will do so. (Salaried employees do not often make claims, but many of them benefit from cost-of-living bonuses.)

When Mr. R. A. Butler presented Britain's last budget he did not seem to be concerned with the effect of rising incomes in maintaining consumption at a level which the payments deficit indicated to be too high. It is only recently that he has taken a firm stand against wage increases as being a threat to national solvency. The first important result of this "tough" policy was the outright rejection by the Railway Executive of a claim for 10 per cent more pay by the railway unions.

The theoretical case against wage increases in a country experiencing difficulties with overseas payments has been strong ever since the war, but the trade recession of 1951-52 made more people sympathetic to the idea of stimulating business by putting more money into circulation. It is now realized that the recession of trade, not being confined to the particular area in question, requires lower rather than higher wages, because competitors are cutting their prices.

It is certainly unfortunate for Britain—for the country in general and for the wage-earners in particular—that export markets contracted while the cost-of-living continued to rise. But what particularly disturbs Mr. Butler now is that wage claims no longer bear any relation to the rise in living costs. It is true that in the past year-and-a-half wages in the U.K. have risen by not much more than 10 per cent while the cost-of-living (according to the somewhat conservative official index) has risen by about 15 per cent. But the implication of the claims at present outstanding, plus those which would arise automatically if the present ones were granted, is that the wage-earners are demanding a total increase of the order of 20 per cent.

Financial authorities dare not think what would happen to the balance of payments if any such increase were granted. The increase in consumers' spending power would be more than £1 billion a year. The cost of imports, unless they were much more strictly controlled, would probably rise by hundreds of millions a year. The value of exports might be even worse affected, as the unavoidable increase in prices might, in present difficult circumstances, cut a large slice off overseas demand.

If even a sizable part of these wage demands is granted, the Butler financial policy will face a predicament. The plan is devised at present to divert resources from "inessential" production to production for defence and export. But "inessential" production would be stimulated afresh by inflation, and production for export could not be maintained for long while high-priced goods accumulated. Resources that should be devoted to exports would be used for the home market, either by deliberate production for home consumption or in the form of "frustrated exports".

IN SUCH a situation the external value of the currency would almost inevitably collapse. If by some means or other devaluation were prevented, the alternative would be unemployment in the export industries on such a scale that the wage structure itself would probably be undermined. The cause of the trouble would then be removed by the most painful method.

Some such explanations have been presented to the labor unions' leaders, and they have not, on the whole, shown themselves hostile to the official attitude. But the leaders, though they can in varying degrees influence the union members, cannot make agreements which the membership will not authorize. And the movement for higher wages is broadly based.

HORSES, GAS, & POTASH

BRONC-BUSTER BUSINESSMAN

by Ken Liddell

IT SEEMS that somehow or other James Owen Gresham Sanderson has always had his teeth into some kind of a problem, ever since the days when he spent his spare time trying to outguess a bucking horse.

Right at the moment the geological know-how of this graying, jovial man who finds he rides just as easy in a big swivel office chair as in the saddle on the upper deck of a bronc, is wrestling with the problem of developing a potash industry in Saskatchewan.

Western Potash Corporation, which he heads has produced its first potash at a field pilot plant by a relatively inexpensive brining method. In June it was drilling the first of several exploratory wells for this season to give data necessary to properly locate a permanent plant.

While the glamour that goes with oil and gas discoveries may not be associated with such a commodity as fertilizer, the potash development is of tremendous importance to Canadian agriculture. Canada has been dependent on the U.S. for its potash, importing about 100,000 tons a year at an average price of $60 a ton.

And who is the man heading this new Canadian development? Between the pictures of range scenes and flaming oil wells that hang on the walls of his Calgary office there are certificates and degrees to show that your host—who still favors the 10-gallon hat—is J. O. G. Sanderson, BSc., MSc., PhD.

BUT to those of Alberta's wide and open and hospitable range he seems to be more at home with the plain handle of "Pete", a nickname he earned when he worked as a cowboy to finance his geological studies in the days of the First Great War.

In a country that is looking ahead, Dr. Sanderson takes as much pleasure in saying he was the "last" to do something as others do in saying they were first. With him it is a matter of pride that he took part in the last great cattle roundups and, in another industry, rode with the last canoes that carried geological parties to and along the Mackenzie River.

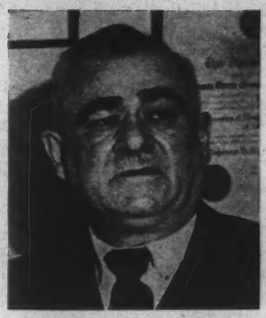
Sanderson traces his roots far back into the Canadian west. He is what they call a "native son", pardner. His maternal grandfather, J. H. G. Bray, helped organize the North West Mounted Police in 1873.

Born in Medicine Hat in 1898, young Sanderson, like most men of ranch background, seemed destined to be a stockman.

In his vacations, Sanderson worked as a cowboy. Rodeos then, as now, were a major Alberta sport. Young "Pete" Sanderson earned a little of the top billing in his own community by carrying off the bucking contest honors.

In 1913 Sanderson worked at a Medicine Hat camp conditioning horses and wild cows for a Winnipeg stampede.

One summer vacation he was working as a cowboy for two Eastend, Sask., ranching partners, A. P. Day and Pete Strong, who had hired a



J. O. G. SANDERSON

geologist named Jewell to try to find gas for them. No greater bunkhouse companion could Sanderson have had. Gas and oil in Turner Valley fired not only the headlines of Canada's newspapers, but also the ambitions of Sanderson. He enrolled at the University of Alberta in 1917, and began the study of geology.

He graduated in 1922 with bachelor of science in arts. The next year he did research work on a Research Council of Canada bursary. In 1924 he obtained his Master's degree. In the following four years he attended Yale and Toronto Universities on teaching fellowships.

His vacation interests swung away from the range but he continued to roam. In 1920 he was engaged in exploration work in the Northwest Territories' developments by Imperial Oil. He was with their last geological parties to travel the Mackenzie by canoe.

Since 1945 part of his work has been consultant for Bata Petroleums, which was successfully drilling up the Unity, Sask., gas field when, in 1946, the field's potash bed was discovered. When Western Potash Corporation was subsequently formed, Dr. Sanderson stepped in as President.

Tentative plans of Western Potash called for commercial production by a battery of 20 wells. Results of coring of the first of these, announced June 30, revealed a bed of potash eight and one-half feet thick and as rich as the bed at the discovery well.

The bed at the first exploratory well is from 3,625 to 3,634 feet. Coring these proved continuity of the bed between the discovery well and a well on a nearby salt development of Dominion Tar and Chemical—a distance of 12.4 miles.

Which Scene is in Canada?

ONE SCENE is of the historic Rhine in Germany, where Henninger-Brau brews one of Europe's famous beers. Henninger-Brau's Brewmaster Schubert and six other leading European experts all acclaimed the light, dry sparkle . . . mellow old world smoothness of Labatt's Pilsener! Thousands of Canadians agree—they enjoy the clean, refreshing tang of Labatt's* Pilsener. You try it! The top picture is the Rhine; below is Canada's Saguenay. John Labatt Limited.

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COAL CAN FIGHT BACK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

much of a good thing that Canada, with its tremendous petroleum potential should also have known recoverable coal reserves of nearly 50 billion tons—one-eighth of the world's coal resources.

Coal's big trouble at the moment boils down to costs of one kind or another. A good part of the industry's effort to save itself is concentrated on bringing these down. Dominion Steel and Coal Company's Nova Scotia mines are at present undergoing extensive modernization and mechanization which should cut production costs.

Last month, for instance, Dosco's 21-ton, self-propelled "Miner" went into regular production in the submarine mines of the Province. The "Miner" chews coal from a vein in three thousand pound bites, washes it and gets it onto a conveyor belt for transport out of the mine in less than half a minute.

Alberta, which has about 92 per cent of Canada's coal, and about the same percentage of the oil, is probably less affected by coal's difficulties than is Nova Scotia—a case of losses on the round-abouts meaning profits on the swings. Nevertheless the Province's coal industry is pushing new developments. Coal briquetting plants are now in operation in areas like Canmore, Blairmore, Luscar and Seebe.

The Alberta industry is also concentrating on strip mining which is less costly than working underground pits.

At McGill University, experiments are going on with a coal-fired gas turbine. Canadian coal producers are watching this with high hopes as it is expected this turbine, when it's perfected, will operate even more efficiently than today's diesel-electric engines, and might bring the railways back into the coal fold.

ACCORDING to Dosco's President Forsyth, increased steel production can't be expected to use much more coal. Steam-generating plants offer a potential market, and considerable research in this direction is going on in Nova Scotia. In the U.S., coal consumed in generating electricity increased by more than 300 per cent between 1920 and 1948. This was in spite of an equal increase in efficiency of coal used for this purpose.

Probably the greatest long-run hope for coal got a boost recently when Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.—a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.—displayed its new $11 million chemical plant. The plant, which is deep in the U.S. coal country, uses coal as a direct raw material for producing chemicals.

But this process, it's believed, holds little hope for the Canadian industry at present. The use of coal for the large-scale production of chemicals just isn't economic in this country yet.

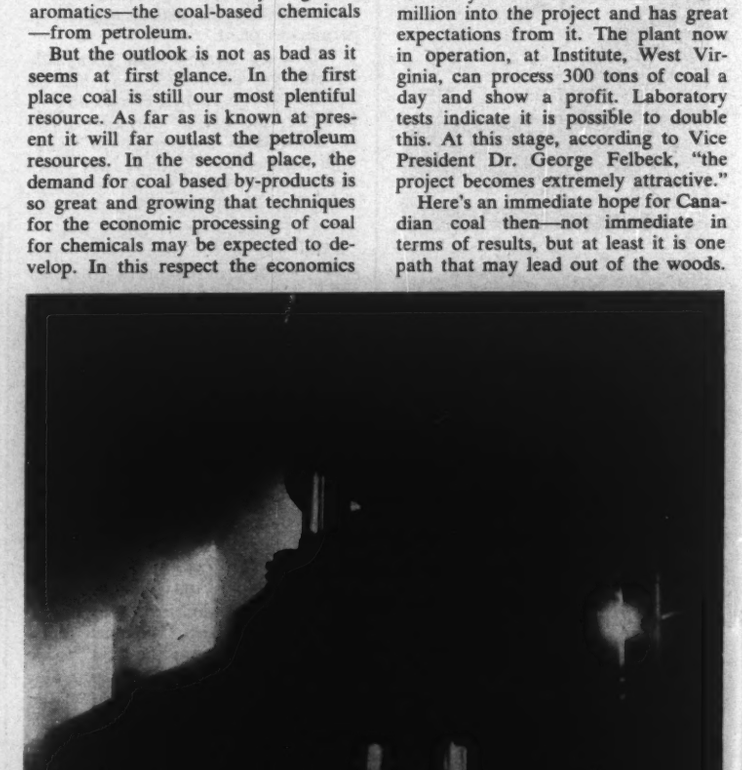
This isn't a matter of markets, it's a matter of technique. The demand for coal-based chemicals is described as "huge", but it is not yet economic in Canada to process coal solely for the chemicals. The processing is good business only when there is a market for the other products that form the bulk of the output of the processing plants: mainly gas and coke.

From one ton of coal you can get 1,200 cubic feet of gas, 1,500 pounds of coke and 120 pounds of tar. From the tar you get the chemicals. If, for instance, there is no market for the manufactured gas, the price of the tar has got to be pretty high to make the processing profitable. It's at this point that natural gas poses a particular threat to a coal-based chemical industry. The threat is intensified by the fact that processes are being developed that will enable industry to get the aromatics—the coal-based chemicals—from petroleum.

But the outlook is not as bad as it seems at first glance. In the first place coal is still our most plentiful resource. As far as is known at present it will far outlast the petroleum resources. In the second place, the demand for coal based by-products is so great and growing that techniques for the economic processing of coal for chemicals may be expected to develop. In this respect the economics behind Union Carbide's decision to develop coal's potential as the "Chemist's Treasure House" is a significant signpost. With the exception of benzene and toluene, the only source of raw material for "aromatic" chemical supply was from the by-product coke ovens of the steel industry. In the U.S., as in Canada, the supply of the aromatic chemicals has been limited by the growth of steel-production facilities, and, between the two, there is a growing unbalance. The U.S. steel industry is growing at a rate of three to five per cent a year, while the demand for products made from aromatics or their intermediates is growing at a rate of up to 30 per cent a year.

WITH this incentive, Carbide sunk 17 year's research and about $20 million into the project and has great expectations from it. The plant now in operation, at Institute, West Virginia, can process 300 tons of coal a day and show a profit. Laboratory tests indicate it is possible to double this. At this stage, according to Vice President Dr. George Felbeck, "the project becomes extremely attractive."

Here's an immediate hope for Canadian coal then—not immediate in terms of results, but at least it is one path that may lead out of the woods.



NS STEEL: A coal user itself, it could attract other coal using industries to NS.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

MAN AND HIS MONEY

by Michael Young

MAN, MONEY AND GOODS — by John S. Gambs—*Oxford University Press*—$5.00.

PROFESSOR GAMBS says he considered calling this book "Economics for Those Who Flunked It." The title was a little restrictive since the book is also meant for those who shied away from a course in economics for one reason or another.

What Professor Gambs aims to do is present a book for people "who have a sincere interest in economic theory, but have never quite made contact with it."

This generation has seen a growing popularity of the "welfare" idea, a growing realization of the interdependence of people and nations for their economic well-being, and, as a result, a growing interest in the study of the science—or philosophy if you like—that explains it all. Following first principles of economics, there has been a rash of economics-made-easy books to meet this demand: "Man, Money and Goods" isn't just another sugar-coated pill.

It is, in a few words, a pretty complete course in economics for general purposes. It does not attempt to answer any of the world's economic problems; it is frankly a book on economic theory, and yet there is a world of difference between it and an economics textbook. That difference can best be explained by the fact that, although a graduate student in economics would find an undergraduate textbook on the subject intolerably dull, he would not find Professor Gambs' book so, even though its scope doesn't go beyond a second-year university course in economics. To use an old comment in a new situation, it's not what he says but the way he says it that makes the difference.

Grain History

THE CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE 1931-1951—by D. A. MacGibbon — *University of Toronto Press*—$4.50.

THIS is the second volume on the Canadian grain-growing industry by Professor MacGibbon. It takes over where the first volume, "The Canadian Grain Trade" (1932) leaves off.

The period covered by the second volume marks the shift from free trading in grains on the open market to compulsory marketing through the medium of a Federal board, which, Prof. MacGibbon feels, will be a significant factor in the marketing of Canadian wheat from here on. The 20-year period has been a significant one for grain for other reasons: the negotiation of international agreements respecting grains, the recovery of the Pools, the establishment of a pool system to control deliveries of grain to country elevators, and the enactment of legislation to protect farmers against losses arising from hazards of nature are all part of the story during that period.

We have become so obsessed with Canada's industrialization and natural resource development that wheat, long the mainstay of the country's economy, has been pushed into the background, emerging into the national consciousness only when somebody pays the farmers $65 million of the public money. Yet wheat still rates, along with newsprint, far and away ahead in value of all our other exports.

"The Canadian Grain Trade 1931-1951" is an authoritative history of developments in this key industry during what is probably its most significant period. Professor MacGibbon knows whereof he speaks; he was a commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada from 1929 to 1949. Prior to that he was on an Alberta Government Commission on banking and credit with respect to agriculture and a member of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

Nation to Nation

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COOPERATION 1945-1952—by Brian Tew — *The Ryerson Press*—$2.25.

AFTER World War II, trading nations established machinery which, they wishfully hoped, would keep international trade and payments in equilibrium—at a high level—without the help of the harsh "cures" of price increases or underemployment.

The programs didn't live up to expectations, but they did introduce a new and confusing phase to international business. This centres on nine sets of initials standing for various organizations that have tried manfully to put international trade on a good business basis by international monetary cooperation.

Professor Tew's book starts right off by listing these initials (BIS, ECA, ECE, IEPS, IMP, etc.) with their meanings.

The book is divided into three parts: The first, which gives an analysis of the scope for international monetary cooperation, is a not-hard-to-take statement of first principles (which are the really important ones) of international economics. The section is by no means elementary, although Professor Tew says he doesn't expect the reader to have any prior technical knowledge. It treats the matter of currency devaluation in some detail, clearing up the important point of when devaluation will produce desired results and when it will not.

The second part clears up the muddle one can get into trying to sort out the functions of the various organizations set up since the war to organize international monetary cooperation.

The last part gives a short survey of events since the end of the war. This describes events that have called for treatment by international monetary cooperation: particular attention is given to the well-publicized "dollar-gap".

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AHEAD AND UPWARDS

NEXT, CONVERTIBLE HELICOPTERS

BRITISH designers are well ahead with plans for helicopters that combine many of the advantages of the large rotating-wing machine with those of the fixed-wing aeroplane.

In fact the next generation of British helicopters, though not yet truly "convertible", will have many of the features of efficiency and economy which come from being able to fly nearer the speed of the conventional aeroplane.

Development work is going ahead on a contract, placed by the Ministry of Supply, for a form of rotary-wing machine which is also driven along by conventional propellers. This will be based on the Rotodyne design developed by the Fairey Company.

The first flight of a machine combining the two principles will probably be from Bristol—a version of the twin-rotor passenger helicopter, with stub wings, a retractable undercarriage and more powerful engines. British European Airways hope to operate this modified helicopter on some intercity routes in Britain after the completion of tests. It is thought likely that designs produced to BEA's large 40-seat helicopter specification will also incorporate fixed wings.

Development is towards a 23-passenger "feeder-line" type of aircraft, driven forwards by two turboprop engines mounted on short, shoulder-high wings, but with jet-propelled rotor blades mounted above the cabin. Air will be tapped from the two conventional turbopropeller engines, out along the blade tips, where separate reaction motors are mounted to give extra power for take-off and landing.

The fixed wings take over some of the air lift from rotor blades which can then turn faster to give more forward speed. There is a limit to the size of wing which can be added because the overhead rotor blades have to be tilted forward to take up the extra speed—and adding the wings introduces new aerodynamic effects.

When still more work has been done on this intermediate stage, designers will be turning to convertible aircraft, a hovering helicopter which can be converted to a high-speed fixed wing aircraft.

The designs fall into two classes—those in which the fuselage stays in its normal position however fast the convertiplane is flying, and those which take off standing on the tail, rotate through 90 degrees for the flight, and turn up on the tail again for landing.

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THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD!

STORY TIME in the international class of the UN Nursery School. Mme. Estelle Dartigue of Haiti, holds interest of children from China, US, UK, Argentina.

—Official United Nations Photos

LUNCHEON IS SERVED: Under the supervision of dietitian, Miss Heather Storer, England, the UN school satisfies a wide variety of tastes and diet customs.

WORLD OF WOMEN

UN CHILDREN LEARN THE THREE R'S PLUS...

by Crenia Sandler Freifeld

"THIS IS A TABLE," says little Andrew, from England, sitting on the floor next to black-eyed Mahnez and pointing to a picture in a book. Mahnez has arrived in New York a week ago with her parents from Teheran, and speaks only Iranian.

"Say 'table'!" Andrew commands imperiously, with all the authority of a five-year-old. *"Non, non,"* interrupts Pierre, from Marseilles, *"c'est une table,"* giving the word the French intonation. A heated argument begins. A teacher who is passing by stops to explain: "It is both." With the inexplicable and spontaneous humor of children, Andrew and Pierre find the remark very funny. "It is both," they laugh in unison. Mahnez joins in the chant and in the laughter: "It is both."

The school, where this kindergarten lesson in international amity took place, is unique in North America, and perhaps in the entire world. Here children of 25 nationalities study, work and play together and are taught early the art of living with people from other lands. They are the children of delegates and members of the United Nations Secretariat, and the school is appropriately called the United Nations International School.

"I would trade all my degrees for the chance to see these children 20 years from now," a noted child educator, visiting the school, said recently.

The United Nations flag waves proudly in front of the school, located in Parkway Village, a UN housing development in the Jamaica area of New York City, on Long Island. The international schoolmarms drawn from half a dozen countries—China, Canada, Bulgaria, Switzerland, England, the U.S. and France—are constantly alert to the spirit of that flag as they guide and teach.

"It isn't that we have a human relations program," explains one of the teachers. "It isn't necessary here. We don't even talk about it. We live it."

The "living" is vividly demonstrated during the lunch hour. If rice is on the menu, chopsticks are distributed to the older children. Seven-year-old Ronnie, from Chungking, undertakes to teach the art to his Western friends who wish to experiment with this new kind of cutlery.

After lunch many of the children are hard at work preparing the *pinata.* This is a large earthen jar, highly decorated and chock-full of gifts and candies. The next day it will be suspended from the ceiling and the children will try to break it open with sticks, just as it is done in Mexico as part of the Christmas celebrations.

In the kitchen seven-year-old Riva from Toronto, daughter of a member of the Canadian delegation, is helping to fashion doll-shaped cookies, Dutch-style, like those served in Holland at Christmas. Riva, red-haired and freckled, once asked her mother whether a black skin like her West African friend Sulali's could be acquired with cream or magic. She was disconsolate when told that neither would be effective.

ART CLASS: Riva Freifeld, Toronto, and Ralph J. Bunche, Jr., New York, son of the UN official.

When the UN raised its flag six years ago in the Sperry Gyroscope Building at Lake Success, its international staff—consisting of three thousand people and their families drawn from all parts of the world—converged on New York and its suburbs. With them came their children.

When requests for the establishment of a special school were turned down by UN officials on budgetary grounds, a group of parents took action themselves to bring such a school into being. They first organized a parents' association and enlisted the aid of an outstanding American authority of nursery education, Dr. Grace Langdon, and of Madame T. Maurette, director of the famous International School, established by the League of Nations in Geneva.

IN THE NUMEROUS ensuing meetings, the parents were unanimous on the need for a special school for UN children. There was no such unanimity, of course, about the kind of school this was to be. It became necessary at first to conciliate the babel of voices and conflicting views on some burning questions. What should be the objectives of an international school, attended by white, brown, yellow and black; by Moslem, Buddhist, Hindu, Protestant, Roman and Greek Catholic and Jew; and how could these objectives be attained?

Agreement has never been finally achieved on such ultimates, but in any event plans were laid for an international school which would eventually provide education up to college level. The first unit, a nursery division, was formally opened in 1947 by Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the UN.

Since it opened, a new grade has been added each year and today, the school has a nursery and kindergarten division, and first, second and third grades, enrolling children from three to nine years of age. In the autumn a fourth grade will be added,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

CRENIA SANDLER FREIFELD, *now residing in Ottawa, wife of former Canadian UN delegation member, served on executive committee of UN International School. While in New York she wrote for U.S. publications and radio.*

MARRIAGE ON THE BC COAST

THE CHURCH COMES TO THE BRIDE

by Gilean Douglas

"AND THERE WAS I, waiting at the church" is an old song that could be sung truthfully today in the upcoast country of British Columbia. But both the would-be bride and groom would be singing it and the person so eagerly awaited would be the minister who was going to marry them. And not only the minister but sometimes the church too, for he'd be bringing it with him.

Crazy? Well, not really. It's just that in the salt chuck country ("chuck" is Chinook jargon for "water") things don't happen conventionally. How can they when the distances are so tremendous, the people so few and so isolated? Not one city between Vancouver and Prince Rupert, 600 miles north, and only a couple of towns. It's big timber country up there and land churches, like hospitals, are scarce and far between: a handful of mission-built buildings in millions of square miles of water and uptilted soil.

There are great inlets stretching far back into mountain ranges with perhaps a solitary cabin at the head of them; or maybe a couple of logging floats supporting houses and workshops, with boom-sticks holding them off from the sheer cliffs towering overhead. Islands contain two or three tiny communities with no roads connecting them and long rivers may have only a few scattered settlers on their banks. Mainland bays are often occupied by lone fishing families, out of sight and sound and reach of everyone except those who travel the salt water road.

SO IF YOU CAN'T get at these pioneers by land and the air is still too expensive for travel except in emergencies, what do you do? You get yourself a boat and take to the highways of the sea. Everyone does it: ministers, doctors, lawyers, merchant chiefs and some beggarmen and thieves too. There are dental boats, hospital ships, barber boats and craft which carry salesmen selling everything from pots to photographs. Boats that buy too: mostly old junk such as batteries and scrap metal of all sorts.

But more important than any of these are the Mission ships with their portable organs and altars, skippered by men who are each chaplain, captain, deckhand and cook combined. They ply the coast from a short distance north of Vancouver up to the Alaskan border. Their chaplains baptize, confirm, marry and bury by tidetable; for there are skookum chucks (tidal rapids) you can't run except at slack and there are channels you can't navigate except at flood.

It would be rather overwhelming if a whole city turned out to a wedding, but upcoast it's the usual thing for a whole community to be present from squalling infants to tottering great - grandparents. Sometimes the ceremony itself is held in the cabin of the Mission boat, with as many guests crowding in as possible and the rest standing on deck or dock. But every now and then a logger, used to solving knotty problems, comes up with a better solution.

At a recent wedding in McKenzie Sound, some 200 miles north of Vancouver, the father of the bride decided to tow the community hall up from Sullivan Bay, a day's tow away, and use it as the church. A huge float was borrowed from a neighboring logging camp, a small fleet of gas boats put their lines on it and in a few hours the "church" was tied up outside the bride-to-be's home. On another such occasion the float for the "church" couldn't be borrowed, so one was made up on the spot: each logger in the vicinity contributing a log and $5 for wire. "Nothing stumps us in this country," they'll tell you.

But there's plenty of worry when it's almost the marriage hour and the minister hasn't arrived. Betting starts as to whether he will or if the rough seas will be too much this time for the little Mission ship and her skipper. But they seldom fail to get there and you can almost hear the blood pressure of the bride's family and their guests going down when the boat's whistle pierces the salt air.

"Mendelssohn should have composed some simple melody announcing the arrival of the parson," declared Orillia-born Canon Greene of the Columbia Coast Mission. "I find it difficult to play an appropriate tune on the limited range of a ship's air whistle, but I do manage a few extra flourishes on such occasions."

THEN THE MARINE minister changes from his rough seafaring togs into clerical garments, gets most of the oil off his hands and tries to dispel the aroma of gasoline which hangs around him. When he steps into the "church" he finds its community hall bareness masked by evergreen branches, flowers and crepe paper. It is filled with men, women and children who have been arriving by gas boat and plane since early morning.

The Wedding March is played on an accordion and when the ceremony is over the health-drinking, cake-cutting and serious eating begins. More than a thousand sandwiches, cakes by the dozen, hundreds of gallons of tea and coffee. Gallons of something harder too, for the wedding dance will go on until morning and the dancers must be fortified.

By the dawn's early light there will be more coffee, mounds of toast, eggs, flapjacks, sausages and good Scots oatmeal. Then chug-chug-chug go the gas boats, zoom go the planes and the guests are on their way back to making a living.

But sometimes the parson never does get there. That happened in Loughborough Inlet, with every living soul for miles around on hand for the wedding. The Mission minister's engine broke down and he tossed around all night in a storm. Just after daylight a fishing craft took him in tow—and landed him 50 miles from where he wanted to go.

Meanwhile the wedding party had been rushing down to the water's edge every time a ship's light showed off shore. But it was always another belated guest and not the parson. In between these rushes the guests danc-

CANON ALAN GREENE, Mrs. Greene, en route to a BC Coast wedding.

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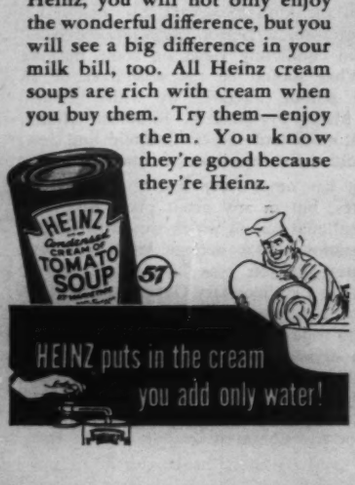

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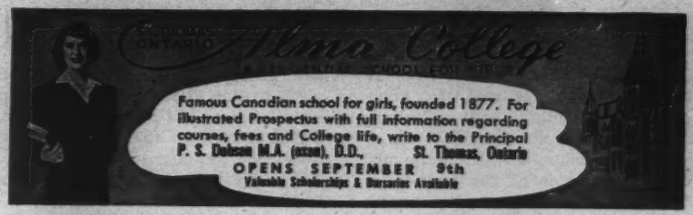
ed and a grand night they had of it. But there was no wedding.

In fact, owing to one peculiarity and another of upcoast life, there was no wedding for three months. On the day before their marriage license was due to expire the patient couple became desperate and sent out an SOS for any clergyman of any denomination who might be in the vicinity and who would marry them. At the last moment one of their own faith arrived, but by this time the bi-weekly steamer was already in the inlet. If she got away without the newlyweds they'd miss their honeymoon entirely, for the weather was too stormy for plane travel.

So the captain held the ship, and as soon as they were pronounced man and wife in the mission boat's cabin, the young couple dashed along the float and boarded the steamer. There was no wedding dance that time.

At that, this bride was luckier than the one who had to jump on to her new husband's back from the Mission boat's deck and be piggy-backed ashore through the surf at the honeymoon stop. A falling tide had made it impossible for the minister to land them properly. So the church tootled a farewell and was off again on other churchly business.

Nothing ever stumps those salt chuck people.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CONCERNING FOOD

TALL, COOL DRINKS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

SUMMER DAYS are thirsty ones. Your refrigerator becomes overburdened with bottles, syrups, ice cube popsicles and other favored items of refreshment—and always the needed ingredient is behind everything else. Here are some recipes for cool drinks and cookies to serve with them for relaxed entertaining on a warm summer's eve:

Iced Mocha

This is a super-special drink you'll enjoy. To serve 6 use tall (10 oz.) glasses and place 1 tablespoon coffee cream in each, then fill ¾ full with ice cubes.

Have ready seven cups boiling water and pour over the following ingredients in pitcher or glass coffee maker—

6 rounded tsps. instant coffee
6 rounded tsps. instant chocolate
4 tsps. sugar

Stir well and pour over ice in glasses. Top with whipped cream. If desired put 1 or 2 tablespoons of rum with the cream and ice cubes in glass before pouring over hot mocha.

Orange Freeze

Chill 1 quart orange juice (use 2 tins frozen orange juice, diluted). Beat in 1 pint of raspberry sherbet (or any flavor which goes well with orange) and serve in tall glasses. Wonderful with cookies.

Frosty Pineapple Soda

To fix put scoops or spoonfuls of vanilla ice cream into large glasses (10 oz.) and pour in chilled canned pineapple juice to fill up the glass. Add a sprig of mint for colorful garnish and a gay straw (see photo). It's just as simple as that. If you like your sodas frothy fill glass only two-thirds full with pineapple juice and fill with chilled soda water, stir a bit as you add the soda and add gradually so that it doesn't bubble madly over the sides.

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UN CHILDREN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

and so on until the goal of a complete elementary and secondary school is achieved.

The curriculum is based on the official requirements of the New York State Board of Regents, but understandably it is keyed to the special needs of children who come from various parts of the world.

French and English are the "official" languages, and even Mickey Mouse and Babar get the bilingual treatment at story telling time.

The older children in the school are divided into English-speaking and French-speaking groups for formal instruction, and the three R's are taught in the language selected by the parents.

Children who speak neither of the basic languages and who are forced to adjust to entirely new patterns of living and culture get special attention. Alice and David, aged 6 and 4, spoke only Ewe on arrival. Children of an "area specialist" in the UN Trusteeship Division, they had been transplanted thousands of miles from a native village on Africa's Gold Coast to New York.

For several weeks after their arrival at the school, these dark-skinned youngsters presented a heartbreaking spectacle—and an apparently insoluble problem. Standing apart hand in hand, Alice and David refused to join any group activity, unsmiling and silent to any overtures of friendship from teachers and playmates. In fact, David would try to scratch anyone who came too near to him, or Alice.

The break came one day when a teacher, by gestures and words, expressed admiration for Alice's exotic hair-do, a series of small braids extending upwards around her head, in the Ewe fashion. Alice began to smile and, similarly with gestures, asked to arrange the teacher's hair. The teacher soon realized that hair braiding is a creative art in parts of Africa, and that to Alice it would be as much a form of self-expression as paint dabbling would be to a Western child. For months afterwards the teacher—a blonde Parisienne — startled her friends with elaborate African coiffures.

Eventually Alice and David gained enough confidence to take part in the life and routine of the school. In the playground, in addition to learning to swing and seesaw—North American style—they soon began to contribute some games of their own. Within a few months David was talking easily in English and Alice had mastered both English and French.

Operation of the school was taken over in 1949 by the Association for the United Nations International School, comprising parents and friends of the institution. Its executive committee has no easy task. A basic problem is to find a common educational ground that will satisfy all parents. The French emphasis on reading and writing at an early age, for example, may clash with Canadian and American conceptions of progressive education. English views on character-building and discipline may seem too strict to a parent from China. The Association, its executive committee, and the Director of the school face the continuing challenge of meeting these differences and devising compromises.

By no means unique to the UN School is its lack of money. It is operated as a "parent-participating cooperative". Tuition, kept relatively low (for New York) in line with the pay of international civil servants, has been the sole source of funds. This is occasionally supplemented by funds raised by a special committee led by Ralph Bunche, whose nine-year-old son attends the school, and Admiral C. Nimitz.

THE PARENTS are constantly engaged in projects to keep the school solvent. The most successful perhaps, socially and financially, are the annual International Suppers—garden parties featuring dishes of many nations prepared by the mothers, and attended by the usual colorful galaxy of UN notables. One mother is a prominent artist and draws Christmas cards for the school, which sell widely.

Parents contribute clerical, bookkeeping and legal services. When the schoolhouse needs painting, an international brigade of parents scales ladders to do the job. When an extra load of dishes has to be washed, a diplomat's wife cancels a social engagement to keep one at the sink. More substantial assistance is in the offing as the result of a vote in the last General Assembly empowering the Secretary-General to provide $8,000 if certain other UN services are not impaired.

The parents and school officials believe, and hope, that the school is in a transitional stage at present; that it is now but the nucleus of a much larger and more ambitious institution. Bolstering them in that hope are the semi-official intimations that among the new buildings going up in the spectacular UN development along the East River in Manhattan will be a special section to house the UN International School.

One day, the parents hope, money will come from the great endowments, and from educational and international organizations. The school, its friends believe, will then fulfil its objectives and really become a world centre of international education.

In the children themselves the supporters of the school see their strongest allies for the achievement of that hope. One of the few remaining hopes of mankind, they say, seems to lie with the Gitas from New Delhi, Christines from Warsaw, Rivas from Toronto, and Pierres from Paris who—by living and learning together—affirm the potentialities of the human spirit and evince those human capacities which make for peace and mutual understanding, instead of war.

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BEAUTY

SUMMER SKIN CARE

by Isabel Morgan

ACCORDING to the chief chemist of a well-known beauty house, cleansing is more important in the summer than at any other time of the year due to the greater activity of the pores of the skin. Here are some of the necessary steps in the nightly routine of removing make-up:

First, a cleansing preparation should be smoothed over the entire face and neck, then removed with fresh tissues. Several should be used so that there's no chance of having surface dirt rubbed into the skin.

A piece of cotton moistened with skin freshener will remove every trace of cream, some of which cannot help but be left on the skin.

In warm weather, pores are much more likely to become clogged. When there's increased activity on the part of the glands, a kind of cushion forms in the pores, which holds dirt particles. This condition can exist whether you belong to the dry- or oily-skinned group. Make sure that this is not happening to your skin by using a friction meal cleanser. Dry-skinned individuals may use a friction cleanser once a week, while those with oily skin can go in for under-surface cleansing much more often.

HOT WEATHER TIP: Smooth talcum on palms when playing cards or sewing, or when hands become sticky in humid weather.

BRAIN-TEASER

TAKE IT EASY!

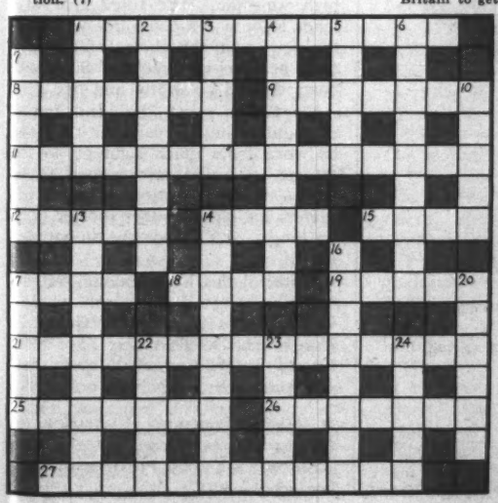
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 10, 22, 27, 10, 7. Proved by the tortoise and David in Ecclesiastes? (3,4,2,3,2,3,5,3,3,6, 2,3,6)
8. Clear tea needs stirring without end to make it sweet as syrup. (7)
9. But theatre agents can always get one in! (7)
11. Only nine, and intoxicated! (3,4,3,5)
12. Peculiar tingling from gin? On the contrary! (5)
14. There will, perhaps, be nothing repeated for this player. (4)
15. A world spinner, so they say. (A godless 26 reveals this god, in a way). (4)
17. These companies take an interest, as it were, in people found wanting. (4)
18. First man to be a British architect? (4)
19. How a nun gets around in the morning! (5)
21. Dressing for a pleasure-boat trip? (8,7)
25. Are spirits high? No! I have something to tell that completely reverses the condition. (7)
26. Fido got up—to sniff it, perhaps. (3,4)
27. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. The meeting always opens with one. (5)
2. Pick holes in? It may have grave results! (8)
3. Sounds like a mere afghan. (5)
4. It wriggles round to warm her. (9)
5. Shy, when faced with this. (5)
6. Goliath was. Substituting "th" for the "g" suggests his end. (9)
7 and 10. See 1 across.
13. First person to raise a Roman on one wild oat as a victim of Cupid? (9)
14. Decree that I get into the cannon! (9)
16. It always appears after dark. (8)
17. Ethel had a past! Let's forget it! (5)
20. Homer's in labor! (6)
22. See 1 across.
23. Here one needs aid, of sorts, to get in the country - - - - (5)
24. - - - - but she needed an order from Britain to get back in. (5)



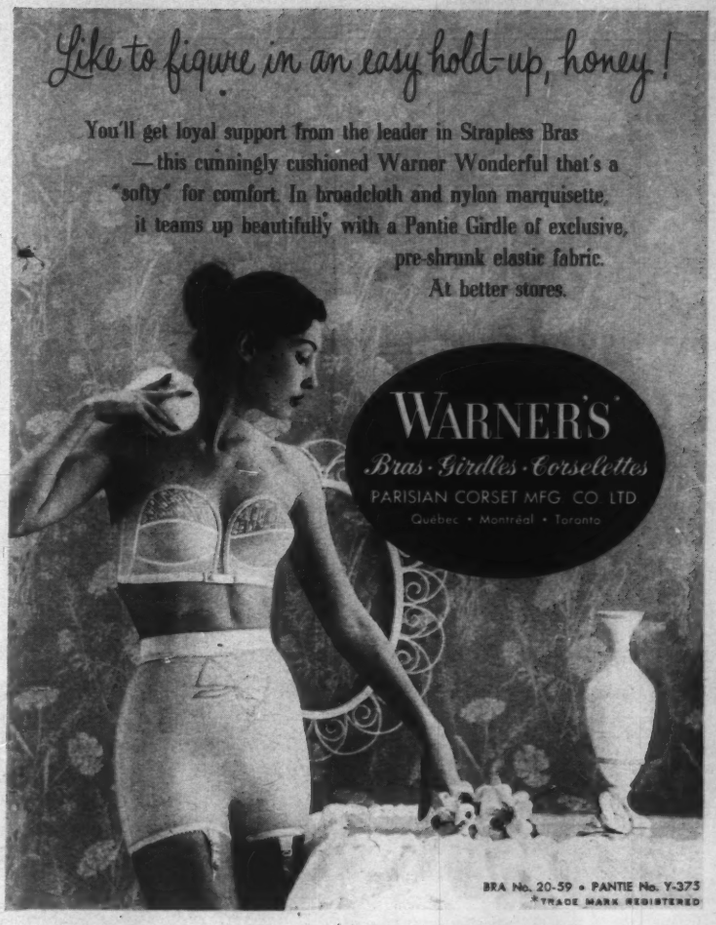
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Left in the lurch
9. Southpaw
10. Fedora
11. Cuticle
12. Concede
14. Tigers
16. Idealist
18. Entrench
20. Social
22. Acclaim
24. Officer
27. Plaice
28. Arrested
29. Right on the nose

DOWN

2. Evolution
3. Titmice
4. Nepal
5. Howl
6. Leftovers
7. Radical
8. Harod
13. See 25
15. Sentiment
17. Shameless
19. Rolling
21. Crimson
23. Color
25 and 13. Forthright
26. Rain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PERSONALITY

DESIGNER FOR STARS

by Peggy McCulloch

THE WOMAN who dresses to bring out the best advantage in herself is an intelligent dresser, even if the style isn't the last moment." So says David Kidd, designer of some of Marlene Dietrich's most outstanding gowns. He still thinks she is the most *chic* woman in the world.

For years, 35-year-old Scottish-born Kidd designed clothes for such stars as Ginger Rogers, Betty Hutton, Ingrid Bergman, Ella Raines, Madeleine Carroll, Lily Pons, Alexis Smith. Two years ago he gave up the wear-and-tear on nerves in trying to please stars, directors, assistant directors, and so on down the line . . . for the comparative calm of the manufacturing business.

Now he just has to worry about two showings yearly in New York and two in London, England. And he only designs coats and suits. Clothes should be timeless, Kidd believes. To prove his point: recently at a cocktail party, he met a star wearing a suit he had designed for her eight years ago.

Kidd was born in Edinburgh; was always interested in designing. In fact, at 19, he was given a chance to do the dresses for a professional pantomime. And when his family visited the Paris couturiers, young Kidd was always along, to watch the fashion trends.

THEN, IN LONDON, he met Marlene Dietrich through mutual friends. He had fortified himself for the meeting with some costume sketches he thought would appeal to la Dietrich. She bought them all and arranged for him to design the clothes for a movie she was making. That was his start in the British movies. A few years later he went to Hollywood.

I met Kidd in Kingston, Ont., where he was visiting artist Grant Macdonald. Naturally we started chatting about fall styles. The loose coat is still popular, Kidd said, but less loose than the pyramid, and with a moulded feeling across the bust. The movement of flare comes from a high waistline. The fitted coat also tends to be pared down this year. But the news is in the choice of fabric—such as wool-with-mohair. Suits and coats depend on fabric and line.

To Kidd's mind, the ideal suit is an outdoor-indoor garment that can be worn from lunch right on to the theatre . . . and soft enough to be worn under a fitted coat. Kidd prefers his jackets either shorter (22") or longer (25"); not the in-between length.

With all this I went along, but not with his final analysis of what a woman wants. Said Kidd: "The really *chic* woman would rather have three beautifully tailored cloth coats than one mink coat." Really, Mr. Kidd?

■ Pianist JEANNINE LACHANCE of Ottawa has been awarded the *Prix d'Europe*, a $3,000 Province of Quebec scholarship.

LIGHTER SIDE

A SPOT OF NERVOUS TIC

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MY FRIEND Miss A. was unusually active all winter in a number of worthy causes—the anti-pigeon league, the anti-Communist league, the anti-daylight-saving league, the anti-anti-rental control league, etc. etc. As a result of overwork she has been in a highly nervous condition for several weeks and recently she developed on alarming tic of the left eye.

This affliction has led to a number of disconcerting experiences. Twice she was followed home by perfect strangers and once when she asked her corner stationer for a carton of paper serviettes he accepted the tic as a signal and produced from under the counter a carton of Camels. She has now added an anti-contraband-cigarette campaign to her list of causes and the tic is worse than ever.

When I dropped in at her apartment the other day I found her desk piled high with twenty-five cent pocket novels. I picked one up. It was called "Blonde Tigress" and the cover showed the blonde tigress lying in bed wearing what seemed to be a wisp of dry-ice vapor.

Miss A. appeared from the kitchenette. "Been reading any good books lately?" I asked.

She sat down, looking tense. "I am deliberately reading through this unspeakable material because I intend to bring the whole matter before the Senate," she said.

"The Senate knows all about it already," I said. "The Senate has been having a wonderful time with it . . . Where did you get hold of this stuff?"

"In the most innocent way in the world," Miss A. said indignantly, "I happened to ask my new stationer if he had any good reprint novels and he reached right under the counter and brought out something called 'Two in Lower 7'. Naturally after one look at it I bought the entire under-counter collection. My plan is to study the whole field and then work for the suppression of all literature likely to stimulate the adolescent imagination in the wrong direction."

"WHEN I was an adolescent," I said reflectively, "my imagination was immensely stimulated in the wrong direction by reading about David and Bathsheba. Leviticus too. I picked up a lot of stimulating material in Leviticus. Were you planning to suppress the Old Testament?"

Miss A. said that the Old Testament belonged on the very highest shelf of literature and as far as the very young were concerned that was where she would be inclined to keep it. "That, of course, is the problem of the parents," she added.

"Parents have a lot of problems," I said. "For instance I know one mother who was looking through her 14-year-old daughter's drawer for bobby-pins and found half a box of cigarettes and Kinsey's 'Sex Life of the American Male'."

"Good Heavens!" Miss A. said. "What did she do?"

"She took the cigarettes for herself and left Dr. Kinsey," I said. "She admitted she felt rather guilty about it."

"I SHOULD think she would!" Miss A. said, "leaving 'The Sex Life of the American Male' in the hands of a 14-year-old girl!"

"She wasn't worried about Dr. Kinsey," I said. "She just felt guilty about sneaking the cigarettes."

Miss A.'s left eye winked wildly. "It's parents as much as booksellers who are responsible for this terrible situation," she said. "When I was young parents saw to it that there were always good books on the shelves —'The Wide Wide World', 'Little Lord Fauntleroy', "An Old-Fashioned Girl', 'Editha's Burglar'. Then we didn't look for questionable literature."

"I know another mother—" I began.

"I don't care to hear about your mothers," Miss A. said stiffly.

"Oh you'll like this one," I said. "Her name was Mrs. Pigeon, and whenever the children were going to a party she filled them up first with rolled oats so they wouldn't be tempted by white bread sandwiches and chocolate ice-cream."

"A wonderful idea!" Miss A. said approvingly. "It just goes to show that if you supply the right things you build up a natural distaste for the wrong ones."

"All I remember," I said, "is that the Pigeon family seemed to have built up an unnatural distaste for Mrs. Pigeon."

But Miss A. as usual wasn't listening. "What we must do," she said, "is trace this foul literature back to its source and exterminate it."

"You'll have quite a time finding the source," I said.

"First things first," Miss A. said wisely. "We must *begin* with the indecent literature that threatens the younger generation."

I said that if we could only make a clean sweep of sex there wouldn't be any more indecent literature, or presently, any more threatened generation. Miss A. looked at me a little coldly. "If you don't mind," she said. "I still have to work through 'Ebony Nude'." She put on her reading glasses and I rose to go. "It will probably be a dreadful experience," she said sombrely, and then startled me with a sudden wink of the left eye.

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B.C. CHOIR

YOUNG GOODWILL SINGERS

by Elinor Glenn

THIRTY youngsters selected from schools throughout British Columbia waited impatiently all year for June 28 to roll around. Now they are half-way through the opportunity of a lifetime—a six week tour of the British Isles. But as singers first, tourists afterwards.

Recommended by teachers and inspectors for their outstanding voices, these boys and girls have been accepted as members of the Elgar Choir of British Columbia. The 1952 tour, the fourth overseas tour for the choir, calls for 60 to 80 concerts in England, Scotland and Wales.

These young people are helping to strengthen the bonds of goodwill and understanding between Canada and the motherland: for a song always has a message of goodwill. But they also do it in a more tangible manner. In each city in which they sing, the concert proceeds go to a specific charity designated by the Mayor. They have helped children's hospitals and summer camps and homes for the aged. No money is ever taken from Britain.

As representative young Canadians they have an added opportunity. Throughout their entire stay in Britain they are billeted in private homes. Here they make friends, learn the manners and customs of their hosts, and at the same time their own personalities reflect the Canadian background and way of life.

How successful they have been in the past may be judged by the repeated invitations to return each year. One woman wrote to a friend in Canada, "We have just heard the 'Canadian choir'. What a wonderful gesture of goodwill . . . they are the best ambassadors Canada could send abroad."

That such a gesture is possible at all is due to one man and his very helpful wife. Charles E. Findlater founded the choir in Vancouver in 1924 and has been its only Conductor; Mrs. Findlater assumes the duties of mother, chaperone and guardian angel when they shepherd these teenagers thousands of miles from home.

Originally the choir was a Sunday School one, the Wesley Methodist Junior Choir, begun by Mr. Findlater as a training ground for senior choirs. So successful was the experiment that his young singers were constantly in demand for demonstrations not only in Vancouver but all across Canada. By 1932 it was decided to reorganize as a combined trained church choir and concert group, and it became known as the Elgar Junior Choir. When they toured Canada in 1934 they were enthusiastically received; and they were the first children's choir to give a national broadcast on the CBC.

Such successful development brought the leaders of the choir to a momentous decision. In 1936 there was a World Sunday School Convention in Oslo, Norway. What better time for an educational tour and an opportunity to compete with some of the best children's choirs in the British Isles?

From this tour they learned several things. They learned that their choral work ranked with the best in Britain. At the National Welsh Eisteddfod they captured the cup in the girls' choir competition; at the Bournemouth Musical Festival they obtained the highest marks in their class and Mr. Findlater was awarded a gold medal as the best conductor.

BUT beyond these musical successes, the Findlaters learned that the tour gave these Canadian youngsters the greatest educational opportunity of their lives. So the overseas tour became part of the Elgar Choir activity. The war years kept them home touring Canada to raise funds for the war effort and it was not until 1949 that they returned. This was a different Britain, crippled by war, and the Canadian singers made their goodwill gesture more tangible by turning the concert proceeds over to charities.

Last month the 20-odd girls and half a dozen boys, clad in navy blue blazers and berets, left on their magical adventure. Across Canada they travelled in a special railroad car, with Mrs. Findlater cooking all their meals. In Britain they travel by chartered bus, and at each concert city are divided into twos or threes to be taken into private homes.

The work done by Mr. and Mrs. Findlater to organize these tours cannot be estimated. Mr. Findlater works with the boys and girls all through the year to bring their choral renditions to the perfection he demands. "We have to be good to please those audiences in the Old Country," he says. But besides musical training, he instils in each one the importance of discipline, punctuality, and good behaviour. A foremost musical educator in BC, Mr. Findlater is founder and President of the BC Music Teachers Association; recently adjudicated the Ottawa Musical Festival, along with a British adjudicator.

Canada, and BC in particular, may well be proud of these young singers. In an age where every talent represents a dollar to be gained, they are learning and demonstrating the art of giving for goodwill.

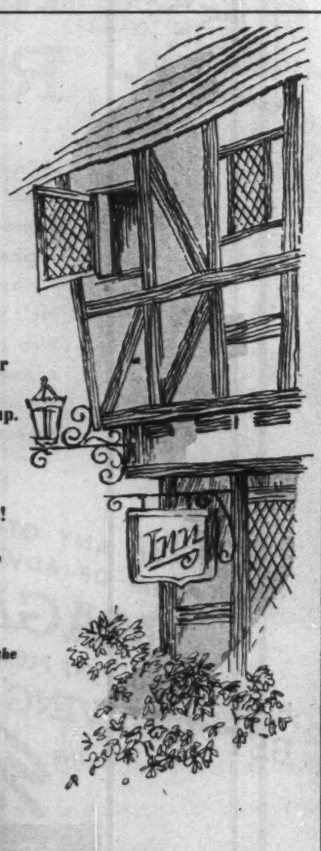
■ Winner of this year's T. Eaton Company Graduating Scholarship at the Royal Conservatory of Music is 21-year-old pianist Ray Dudley of Bowmanville, Ont.

■ The suave radio voice of Lorne Greene gave way to the untutored bellows of Harry Brock in "Born Yesterday" at the opening production of the new Scarborough Summer Theatre, on Toronto's outskirts. Billie Dawn was Bea Lennard who has played in Toronto, Vancouver and recently with Ottawa's Canadian Repertory Theatre. Producer is Donald Glen, also well-known to Toronto, Peterborough and Ottawa audiences.

■ There's been a summer trek West from the East. Sam Payne of Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa has taken a busman's holiday home to New Westminster and will appear with Theatre Under the Stars and play a couple of starring roles with Totem Theatre, run by the energetic young impresarios Stuart Baker and Thor Angrin. Ditto Paul Kligmand for Theatre Under the Stars. Paul is heard regularly over CBC Toronto and last winter played with the newly formed radio-casted Jupiter Theatre. This summer he's splitting his time between Vancouver's TUTS and Toronto's "Melody Fair."

A GROUP of the Elgar Junior Choir of BC, with Director C. E. Findlater at left.

England gave us a secret



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LETTERS

NEWFOUNDLAND BELONGS TOO

WHAT'S the big idea? Your ignorance of Newfoundlanders is appalling. You never cease to be startled when you see a Newfoundlander dressed just as ordinary as yourselves. You're surprised to see a Newfoundlander who has teeth. You can't believe we eat anything but fish.

Before Confederation we were in the habit of referring to you folk as our Canadian cousins. Now that we're sisters under the skin, don't you think you should get a little better acquainted with us? It makes us feel rather like curios when you meet us and let such disappointment show in your faces because we are not the Eskimos you were expecting.

Eskimos only make up a very small proportion of our population—less than one per cent. They live on the Labrador, which, geographically speaking, is not Newfoundland at all but part of the mainland. I have never seen an Eskimo . . . In any case, the real aborigines were far more interesting than the Eskimos. If you were to think of us as Beothics, you'd be a little warmer. From the few remaining accounts of them, they were a quiet-enough people, painting their bodies with ochre for adornment and fishing and hunting for a living.

Portuguese, Spanish and French had the run of our island in the early days, until the wealth of fish swarming in Newfoundland's waters came to the attention of the English. After that the foreigners were driven off until only the French and English were left to burn each other's towns. Eventually the French gave up but were left in possession of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

THOSE nearby islands are very highly regarded by Newfoundlanders on the South Coast. There one can obtain the very best wines; and it is no trouble to cross in a boat, bring back enough to quench the community's thirst and make a profitable business besides. You might call it smuggling, but lately the fine art of smuggling has been practically lost, what with Mounties all over the place, poking their noses under every boatload of fish . . . Don't get the impression we Newfoundlanders are not a law-abiding people. We are. It's only occasionally that practically a whole settlement sets upon a Mountie. Then the ringleaders are sent off to gaol while the Mountie recuperates from the results of his misfortune in discovering the cache.

Newfoundlanders never struck me as a race apart until I went to school in Toronto at the age of twelve. Then, I found out we were different in some ways.

Sea-faring Newfoundlanders should know something about navigation, but they have an abysmal ignorance of the four points of the compass. They say "down North", where a Canadian very correctly says "up North". They say "going up to Canada" when Canadians know very well that Newfoundland is "up".

Another thing—my Toronto teacher asked me if we had any schools in Newfoundland! Now, if Canadians come to Newfoundland we never think of asking questions like that. We take it for granted they have schools. Sometimes, after a flying visit of as much as 24 hours Canadians go back and write things about Newfoundland that we ourselves knew nothing about—and we living here!

I could send you a picture of an iceberg. That will be something different for most of your readers—and for me too. I haven't seen one since I was a child. Our favorite tourist publicity is a postcard of a towering iceberg. Why we think tourists would be attracted by an iceberg is just another one of those little ways we are different from the rest of you.

St. John's, Nfld. IRIS POWER

■ *Iris Power, women's editor of the St. John's* Evening Telegram, *won top award last fall for her humorous feature story on a cat in the memorial award competition of the Canadian Women's Press Club.*

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